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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,183. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday—RAIN OR SNOW, WARMER.
Stock Market—Irregular.
Wheat, 94⅝; corn, 29½; cotton, 7 15-16.

FOREIGN—Mrs. Carew has been convicted in Yokohama, Japan, of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to death. Startling developments occurred during the trial. The Education bill of the Government was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday. Capt. John Sinclair has been elected to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the resignation of James Martin White. Ambassador Bayard has been ill for several days in his London residence.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate adopted the concurrent resolution granting the Greater New York Commission twenty days' extension of time. In the Assembly Mr. Finn's resolution to investigate expenditures by the New York Police Department was rejected. The annual appropriation bill was passed. The bill to appoint a new Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County was passed. A resolution opposing ratification of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain was introduced.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday further considered the Nicaragua Canal bill, and Mr. Vilas spoke on his motion to recommit. Objections were made to fixing a time for a final vote on the bill. The House passed a number of bills and considered the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill without taking action. The Senate ratified the Japanese trade mark treaty. The general arbitration treaty was reported, with amendments, but no time was fixed for action upon it. The correspondence in the case of Sanguilly, the American under sentence in Cuba, was sent to the Senate. Controller Eckels was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and gave his views on the necessities of the country's financial legislation.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Gov. Black last night nominated Louis F. Payn to be Superintendent of Insurance.

It is said in Vatican circles that Archbishop Corrigan is soon to be created a Cardinal.

The alleged interview with Lyman J. Gage, which was published in The New York World yesterday, is authoritatively denied.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday upheld the Ohio and other acts which assess the franchises of telegraph and express companies for taxation.

A banking house in Hollidaysburg, Penn., was wrecked by a dynamite explosion early yesterday morning. The bank had failed, and the explosion is believed to have been due to depositors.

Strong opposition to Alger's having a place in the Cabinet is manifested in Washington. It is based on Alger's army record. Those who are making the opposition say they are determined to prevent Alger's confirmation by the Senate.

James S. Wilson yesterday announced that he had accepted the portfolio of Agriculture in President McKinley's Cabinet. Six places are now filled, as follows: Sherman, Gage, Long, McKenna, Alger, and Wilson. Maryland is urging the appointment of Gary. It is believed New York will be represented in the Cabinet.

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It was understood at Washington last night that the President would veto the Immigration bill.

The Senate is to meet immediately after the inauguration—probably March 5—and the House ten days later, to pass a tariff bill.

At the monthly meeting of the Tammany Society last night recently elected members were initiated. Perry Belmont was elected to membership.

Theodore Von Horn, or Veheran, wounded his wife Emily and her employer, Samuel Schulhafer, at 1,242 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon and killed himself with a revolver.

Two pieces of iron made into chisels, a quantity of cord, and a knife were found yesterday in the cell of William E. Valentine, the notorious swindler, in the Kings County Penitentiary.

There is strong opposition in the Senate to the substitution of the Bailey bill for the Torrey bankruptcy measure, which has passed the House. Some of the Senators speak strongly on the matter.

After a public hearing yesterday, at which several property owners said the proposed plan of elevation of the Erie Railroad's tracks would hurt their property, the Jersey City Street and Water Board decided to have new plans drawn, by a Board of Experts.

The Brooklyn Public Library Association held a meeting last night and received 400 books for the nucleus of the library. One book came from Mrs. Henry W. Chatfield, to whom it was presented by Andrew Carnegie. Mrs. Chatfield was elected Librarian.

L. J. Callanan and Mayor Strong had a talk about Vesey Street obstructions, and it is reported that the Mayor strongly upheld Commissioner Collis in his action, and that, even if an investigation should show that Gen. Collis had neglected his duty, he would not take action against him.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, has dismissed the suit of the Rev. D. C. Potter to compel John D. Rockefeller to specifically perform an alleged agreement to deposit $50,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

At a meeting of the Reformed Ministers' Association in this city the Rev. W. P. Bruce of Yonkers read a paper on "Humor in the Pulpit." He does not believe in indulging in wit in the pulpit, yet he declared that humor is a blessing to the preacher more welcome than formality, hypocrisy, or even hypercriticism.

T. J. Felder has brought suit, in the United States District Court, in Macon, Ga., against the Corbin Banking Company of this city, claiming $75,000 as due for commissions to Felder & Hehre and as damages for the seizure of the firm's papers, &c. The banking company denies the claims and says Felder was employed at a salary, and was discharged when he set up his claims.

Page 3.

The boys' dormitory of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, was burned yesterday morning. A student was injured fatally, and two others were hurt.

Prof. John Fiske delivered a lecture on witchcraft and the persecutions in this country, incidentally making a strong plea for a lighter condemnation of the acts of Cotton Mather.

Attorney General Harmon has ordered the prosecution of the Three Friends as a pirate, Judge Locke having held that she is not a filibuster, as there is no war in Cuba.

The Directors of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, in Brooklyn, have been offered $20,000 if they will raise $50,000 by March 1, and $50,000 more by June 1.

The Rev. Samuel Maxwell of the Glen Cove (L. I.) St. Paul's Episcopal Church was stricken with paralysis when about to begin services Sunday, and died late that night.

Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, reached White Plains last night, having been brought from St. Louis by Under Sheriff Breese. He said he had no recollection of the tragedy, and charged that his family had threatened to kill him.

In charging the Westchester Grand Jury yesterday Justice Keogh cautioned it to be careful in receiving the testimony of police officers, as their preferment so often depends on the conviction of persons they arrest.

Mayor Strong has asked Education Commissioner Andrews to resign, but he refuses to do so until he can see the Mayor. His associates objected to him on account of constant opposition to Roman Catholics.

Engineer Albert Brown, who was in charge of the engine pulling the empty train when it knocked another engine off the Brooklyn elevated structure recently, was held by the Coroner's jury last night. The accused switchmen were only censured.

John Graham Brooks of Harvard began a series of lectures on "Sociology in Its Practical Aspects" before the League for Political Education. His first address was devoted to telling what books to read in studying sociology, and how to read them.

Page 4.

Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, was retired yesterday, and Col. John M. Wilson was nominated to succeed him.

Secretary Olney wants the assault on Vice Consul General Kellett to be submitted to a mixed tribunal in Siam, and to have a prompt hearing.

Secretary Morton shows the economy he has practiced in the distribution of seeds, and says that the only improvement he can suggest to the present method is the total abolition of the entire system.

William L. Taylor, a retired Wall Street banker, appeared in Yorkville Court on a charge of kidnapping the three children of Charles P. Buchanan, whose wife, now dead, was the mother of the children, and the daughter of Mr. Taylor. The Magistrate held Mr. Taylor in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. The bail was furnished.

Page 5.

The special committee of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association has agreed on a percentage basis for the distribution of the Ohio soft coal traffic.

Page 7.

The fourth historical meeting of the National Society of New England Women was held yesterday at the Waldorf.

Gen. Horace Porter was chosen Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army. An opposition ticket was elected for all the other offices, except that Nicholas W. Day, on the Porter ticket, was chosen Treasurer.

At the meeting of Sorosis, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, the President, presided at a social session for the last time during the present term, as the annual election comes in March. An innovation of the day was in the subject treated, "Some Recent Events in Their Relation to Women." Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington was the guest of honor.

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The cruiser Brooklyn, which struck the rocks near Chester, Penn., Saturday, is still tied up at Marcus Hook. Repairs will be made at Cramps', where it is believed they can be completed within two weeks.

Martin Brummerhop, a juror in a case in the Supreme Court, was accused in court yesterday of having asked Frank Herwig, a lawyer in the case, for money. He admitted the charge and did not appear to see any impropriety in his act.

Peter Renshaw, on the advice of his lawyer, became dissipated in order to save a bequest of $70,000 from his creditors. His uncle's will provided that if he fell into bad habits, the money should not be paid, but put in the hands of trustees.

The officials and citizens of Hoboken yesterday gave ample relief to the sufferers from Sunday's fires. Evidence brought out yesterday seems to show that the Fourteenth Street fire was incendiary. Efforts to find the body of Mabel Mangel were unavailing.

Chinatown was gaily decorated and crowded with Chinamen in honor of their New Year's celebration, which will last three days. The joss house was newly furnished and filled with worshippers. The stores were open for callers, but not for business, and, like the streets, filled with Chinamen enjoying social pleasures.

An attempt was made in General Sessions, Part I., to substitute another woman for Rebecca Levine, indicted for assault. It was discovered, and the woman discharged, only to be arrested, fined, and locked up for disorderly conduct. The indicted woman's bond was forfeited. It is believed the woman has disappeared.

Acting on the suggestions of the Charity Organization Society, Chief Conlin made an examination of patrolmen, for the purpose of selecting twelve men who will be assigned to the duty of arresting professional beggars, and directing persons who seem to be merely unfortunate to where they can be aided. It is hoped thus to rid the city of professional vagrants, while doing no injustice to, but, rather, helping, those who deserve assistance.

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THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Candidate Hunter Summoned to Canton by Major McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky left here tonight for Canton, having been summoned by President-elect McKinley. It is believed it is the purpose of Mr. McKinley to settle the Senatorial contest in Kentucky. Mr. Hunter is a prominent factor in the case.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Mitchell's Plan for Securing Re-election—May Not Work.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 1.—It is expected the legislative dead-lock will reach a crisis to-morrow. Mitchell has decided to call a joint session of his thirty supporters in the Benson House and the sixteen Senators who favor his re-election to the United States Senate.

It is proposed to declare a legal quorum and ballot for United States Senator.

If Mitchell is elected Senator by this body and he fails to secure a certificate of election from the Secretary of State, he will go to Washington and lay the case before the Senate.

Should Mitchell's followers not succeed in gathering a quorum, the Senator, in all probability, will give up the fight and withdraw from the field.

South Dakota Senatorship.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 1.—The vote for United States Senator to-day in the joint session of the Legislature was as follows: Pickler, 48; Kyle, 25; Goodykoontz, 15; Loucks, 8; Plowman, 10; Bowler, 5; Kellar, 2; Palmer, 1. No choice.

Seven Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 1.—Seven ballots were taken in the Utah Legislature to-day, and the Senatorial deadlock is still unbroken. The Thatcher forces are stable, and the impression prevails that their candidate within a few days will receive the thirty-two votes necessary to a choice.

CADETS AT THE INAUGURATION.

The West Point Boys Will Certainly Take Part in the Exercises.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The cadets are going to Washington to help inaugurate McKinley. That fact is settled beyond all question. The Senate refused to allow expenses for the trip in the annual appropriation to the Military Academy, but as the amount asked was only for transportation and subsistence, the Senate's refusal in no way interferes with the Secretary of War's order.

The presence of the cadets will be a most attractive feature of the inaugural parade, and their attendance at the ball will add brilliancy to the occasion. All preparations for the trip are nearly completed, and Uncle Sam's future General's will dip their colors to the outgoing and incoming Presidents on March 4.

WILSON FOR THE CABINET

The Office of Secretary of Agriculture Offered to the Man from Iowa and Accepted.

SIX PLACES NOW ARE FILLED.

Maryland Pushing James A. Gary to Represent the South—New York Probably Will Be Recognized.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The announcement made to-day in Iowa by James S. Wilson that he had accepted the portfolio of Agriculture offered to him by Major McKinley is confirmed here. This fills the Cabinet with reasonable certainty, excepting the offices of Attorney General and Postmaster General. The McKinley Cabinet to date, therefore, may be given as follows:

Secretary of State—JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—LYMAN J. GAGE of Chicago.
Secretary of War—RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—JOHN D. LONG of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—JOSEPH McKENNA of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—JAMES S. WILSON of Iowa.

Gov. Long and Judge McKenna have not announced the certainty of their appointments, and there is a bare possibility that the Massachusetts man may be displaced by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York. One of the unfilled portfolios will, it is believed, be given to a New Yorker, and if the foregoing list, giving five of the eight offices in the Cabinet to the West, should be the fixed slate, there is no likelihood that either the Post Office or Justice Departments will be directed by a Western man.

One Eastern and one Southern man are expected to be appointed to these two vacancies, prominent among the latter candidates being H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, since the declination of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia.

JAMES S. WILSON.

Sketch of the Man Who Will Be Secretary of Agriculture.

James S. Wilson, chosen for Secretary of Agriculture in the McKinley Cabinet, is of Scotch birth, his native place being Ayrshire. He is now sixty-two years old. He came to the United States in 1851, and was liberally educated. Mr. Wilson soon rose to popularity and prominence in Iowa, where he followed farming and allied himself closely to all agricultural interests. From 1867 to 1873 he was a member of the Iowa Legislature, serving for two sessions as Speaker. Later he was made Regent of the State University, and sat as a Representative from Iowa in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-eighth Congresses, where he was looked upon as a special champion and defender of the farmers' interests. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, he had much to do with all legislation of this character. For some time past, following the bent of his inclinations and pursuits, he has held a professorship in the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. He is a man of wealth, and popular in public and private life.

NO INTERVIEW WITH GAGE.

Authoritative Denial of a Report in The New York World.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The article in The New York World this morning, under a Chicago date, purporting to be an interview with Lyman J. Gage, is a "fake." Mr. Gage has not outlined his plans, and will not do so until after the inauguration. This announcement is made on Mr. Gage's authority.

The article in The New York World, which is palmed off as a recent interview obtained by a representative of that newspaper, was made up from a financial address delivered by the financier in 1894.

MR. GAGE IS MODEST.

Wants No Demonstration in His Honor Till Proved Worthy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A number of Mr. Gage's friends decided to give him a dinner, at which all men of prominence outside of clubs, as well as club members, could attend. When asked whether he would accept, Mr. Gage replied:

"You must excuse me. I want no demonstration in my honor now. If, after four years of service as a member of the Cabinet, my neighbors think I have served my country so faithfully that they desire to show their appreciation, a dinner would be all right. I prefer, however, to enter my country's service without heralding. Let my record in office speak for me."

DAWES TO BE CONTROLLER.

He Expresses the Hope that Eckels Will Serve Out His Term.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Charles Gates Dawes has accepted the appointment of Controller of the Currency, tendered him by President-elect McKinley. He admitted this to THE NEW YORK TIMES's representative to-day. He said:

"I have much regretted the early publicity which has unavoidably attached to the matter, for it seems to have given rise to the inference that I had some desire or expectation of succeeding Mr. Eckels prior to the expiration of his commission in 1898. I can say for myself, and I think I speak for all concerned, that I sincerely hope Mr. Eckels will see his way clear to the retention of his position until the expiration of his commission. His distinguished services as Controller of the Currency, rendered amid so many embarrassments and complications, have earned him the gratitude of the Nation."

Mr. Dawes was born in Marietta, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1865, and was graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886. He became the Chief Engineer of the Marietta, Columbus and Northern Railroad. He left Ohio in 1887 for Lincoln, Neb., where he became prominent as a lawyer and business man. In 1894 he published a book entitled, "The Banking System of the United States and Its Relations to the Money and Business of the Country."

Mr. Dawes for many years has been a National bank Director. In 1893 he became a resident of Evanston, Ill. He was a leader in the McKinley movement in Illinois. He was then appointed by Mr. M. A. Hanna as the member from Illinois of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Dawes is President of the gas companies of Akron, Ohio; La Crosse, Wis., and Evanston, Ill., and is Vice President of the Lincoln Packing Company. He is the son of Gen. R. R. Dawes of Marietta, Ohio.

McKENNA GETTING READY.

Expects Soon to Take Up His Residence in Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Judge McKenna of the United States Circuit Court is arranging his affairs with a view to taking up his residence in Washington as a member of McKinley's Cabinet. This much he admitted to-day, though he would not state positively that he had accepted the portfolio, saying that the announcement must first come from the President-elect. As there are several important cases pending before Judge McKenna, he will not be able to start for Washington before the latter part of March, and he probably will not send in his resignation until after McKinley is inaugurated, in order that his successor will be a Republican.

LONG IS CONSIDERING.

Will Enter the Cabinet if His Health Permits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—There is no longer any doubt in the minds of the Massachusetts delegation that ex-Gov. John D. Long of Boston has received a formal tender of the Naval portfolio. If Mr. Long's health permits, he will enter the Cabinet. He is now considering the advisability of doing so, and the New England members of Congress believe that he will accept.

It is also understood that this will not affect Congressman Draper's prospects for securing a foreign mission, and that shortly after the new Administration comes into power he will be nominated to represent this country as Minister at one of the continental Courts.

MARYLAND HAS A CANDIDATE.

Strong Pressure Brought to Bear in Behalf of Mr. Gary.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—The retirement of Judge Nathan Goff from the field as a candidate for Cabinet honors has revived interest in the claims of Maryland, and a strong pressure is being brought upon Major McKinley to recognize the South by appointing Mr. James A. Gary to a position in the Cabinet. Senator-elect Wellington has gone to Canton in regard to the appointment, backed by the party organization of the State. It is reported to-day among Mr. Gary's friends that Senator John Sherman will ask the President-elect to give Mr. Gary a seat in the Cabinet, and that Chairman Mark A. Hanna of the National Committee will join in the request.

Rice of Peoria After a Place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Col. J. M. Rice of Peoria called on Senator Cullom this afternoon and applied for the office of Assistant Secretary of War. He was referred to Major McKinley.

DYNAMITE WRECKED A BANK.

The Door Blown In, Bricks Loosened, and Every Window in the Establishment Destroyed.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.—At an early hour this morning this community was rocked from centre to circumference by a terrific explosion. Upon investigation the startled townspeople discovered that the destruction of the banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., which stands on the principal business square, had been attempted by the use of dynamite.

The bank was soon surrounded by a crowd of excited men and women, who had been rudely awakened from their slumbers. The bank door had been torn from its fastenings and hurled to the rear of the room; the flooring had been partially destroyed; bricks were loosened and not a single pane of glass was left. No damage was done to the vault. The glass in all the stores and residences on the square was completely shattered. The buildings that sustained the greatest damage were the First National Bank, Frank Glessner's general merchandise store, and the residences of Charles Vorkel, Major S. S. Barr, and Dr. J. B. Humes.

H. M. Hemsbey and Edward Nicodemus, who roomed next door to the bank, were shaken out of their beds by the force of the explosion.

The crime was committed by tearing out the framework about the bank door and inserting dynamite. There is no clue to the perpetrators. It is believed that the crime is due to the revengeful conduct of depositors. Last September the bank failed, and the statement of its condition made a few weeks ago indicates that it was in an insolvent condition for many years. Its assets are only sufficient to pay between 15 and 20 cents on the dollar.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Views of Senators Who Voted For and Against It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is a fact much discussed that the four Senators who voted against the Wolcott-Chandler resolution for an international monetary conference represent four factions of the Senate as it is now constituted.

Senator Allen of Nebraska is a Populist, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is a recalcitrant silver Republican, Senator Roach of North Dakota is a silver Democrat, and Senator Vilas of Wisconsin is a gold Democrat. There was not a straight Republican recorded as voting against the resolution.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the silver Democratic National Committee, actively participated in the passage of the resolution, although he declared it would prove to be an abortive Republican experiment.

Senator Morgan of Alabama and Senator Walthall of Mississippi argued, with the silver Republicans of the Northwest, that the monetary conference probably would amount to nothing, but they both voted in favor of making the effort.

Minister Willis's Will.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The will of Albert S. Willis, late Minister to Hawaii, was probated to-day. His estate, with the exception of $500, is left to his wife. The $500 is bequeathed to a brother, John L. Willis. A family monument, to cost not exceeding $2,500, is provided for in the will.

Mrs. Beecher's Condition Improved.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 1.—Dr. Samuel Pierson, the physician attending Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, said to-night that the condition of the patient was much improved.

FIGHTING AGAINST ALGER

Strong Opposition to His Having a Place in the Cabinet of President McKinley.

MAY FAIL OF CONFIRMATION.

It Is Urged that It Would Be Scandalous to Place at the Head of the War Department a Man Who Was Forced to Leave the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Major McKinley's own party may make the opening days of his Administration uncomfortable to him by refusing to approve the nomination of Gen. Alger to be Secretary of War. There is yet time in which to avert the trouble by withdrawing the offer of the War portfolio made to Alger, but the longer the time given to discuss the objections to Alger the stronger they are likely to become.

Gen. Alger's record, when he was only a Colonel, has been published repeatedly, and is familiar to all army men and to many civilians.

In September, 1864, Brig. Gen. Custer reported, in compliance with the instructions of the General commanding the division, "that Col. Alger, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, had been absent repeatedly from command without leave, and finally had absented himself, after leave of absence had been refused him." Gen. Custer submitted all the facts in the case, and Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the division, indorsed the report, with the statement that Col. Alger had committed the same offense a third time, and that severe measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

Major Gen. Torbert, Chief of Cavalry, forwarded the report, with the recommendation that Alger be dismissed from the service, and Gen. Sheridan approved Gen. Torbert's recommendation.

Alger's resignation, accepted by President Lincoln, bore the same date as the letter of Gen. Sheridan approving the recommendation for dismissal.

Old army officers who are acquainted with the particulars say the detailed circumstances make the matter look worse than a mere transcription of the correspondence. Some of them dreaded the report that Alger would be Secretary of War, and recently concluded that Major McKinley, who within a fortnight had talked the matter over with men solicitous lest a mistake should be made, had decided that Alger's appointment was inadvisable.

The argument made most use of was that it would be both scandalous and humiliating to give the command of the army to a man who had resigned his commission in order to escape dismissal. The lesson to the army, it is insisted by those who object to Gen. Alger's appointment, would be anything but elevating and wholesome.

Men who are determined that the choice shall not be ratified by the approval of the Senate are already talking with members of the Military Affairs Committee with a view to making it difficult, if not impossible, to secure a favorable report. These men hope that the President-elect will relieve them of the necessity for opposing any of his selections, and they openly assert that they will make confirmation impossible.

HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE ENDED.

Laborers Give Up Their Fight for Lack of Funds.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the strike of dock laborers and others employed in the shipping trade at Hamburg had ended in the complete defeat of the strikers owing to the lack of funds.

Many of the men are now trying to get work, only to find that their places have been filled.

WRECKS ON THE FLORIDA COAST

Two Vessels Driven Ashore by Saturday Night's Great Gale.

LAUTANA, Fla., Feb. 1.—At 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, in the wildest hour of the gale, the barkentine Ho Kim-Peon, Capt. Morgan, in ballast from a Spanish port, bound to Fernandina, struck the outer reef. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning she had pounded her way into the beach, where she now lies, just opposite the town. Those on board can climb down a ladder and land dryfooted on the beach. The craft is 336 tons and five years old. She is upright on the beach, headed due south. She is a total loss, less auction price of rigging, stores, and boats. The craft was built and is owned in Digby, N. S.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—News has just been received here that a brigantine from the Canary Islands in ballast for a Maine port, went ashore in Saturday night's storm on Hypoluxo Beach, ten miles south of here, and is a total wreck.

NO NEWS FROM GEN. WEYLER.

Two Prisoners Shot for the Crime of Rebellion.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—There is no public news regarding Captain General Weyler, and if the officials at the palace have any information regarding his movements they refuse to divulge it. In fact, his exact whereabouts is unknown, and for some reason it seems to be necessary that mystery should attach to his movements.

Antonio Perdonio Guzman and Enrique Selles Osma were shot at sunrise this morning at the Cabanas Fortress for the crime of rebellion. Twenty-three prisoners have been tried by court-martial at Remedios. Three of them were condemned to death, five were released, and the others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six years to life.

A correspondent sends the details of an engagement between Gen. Melguizo's command and a body of rebels at La Trinidad, near Guane, Province of Pinar del Rio. The fighting lasted two hours and a half. The Spanish used artillery. No mention is made of losses on either side, though the correspondent states that the fighting was "fierce."

Reduced Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark, and Elizabeth at $8.00 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th inclusive, and for return from March 4th to 8th, inclusive.

Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street, North River.—Adv.

TO BE CREATED A CARDINAL.

Archbishop Corrigan of This City to be Named by the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 1.—It is stated on good authority that in Vatican circles it is regarded as probable that Archbishop Corrigan of New York will be created a Cardinal by the Pope.

IMPORTANT TAX DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court Upholds Acts of States in Assessing Telegraph and Express Companies on Their Franchises.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision that is considered by Constitutional lawyers as of the very highest importance, in that it materially enlarges the power of States to tax the property of corporations that have heretofore avoided taxation by claiming avoidance rights under the inter-State commerce law.

The case decided, or, rather, the group of cases, came up from the courts of Indiana and Ohio, and involved the validity of what is known in the latter State as the Nichols law. In brief, it authorizes and empowers the Tax Commissioners to assess and collect taxes on the franchises and a proportionate share of the capital stock of telegraph and express companies doing business in the State.

The importance of this law in a material way to express companies may be understood when it is stated that the Tax Commissioners of Ohio raised the assessment on express company property from $289,000 to $4,249,000. A similar advance in the assessment was made in Indiana and Kentucky, where the same law was put on the statute books.

The cases were bitterly fought, and finally, after three years of litigation, reached the Supreme Court. The decision of the court to-day sustains the State laws and establishes a new principle of taxation, which probably will be seized upon by Legislatures of many States which are in need of more funds and which have found no way to get at the real value of property belonging to corporations within their limits.

A vigorous dissenting opinion was given by Justices Field, Brown, Strong, and Harlan, who hold that the decision of the court materially subtracts from the power of Congress in a field which heretofore has been considered within the undivided jurisdiction of Congress, viz., the regulation of inter-State-commerce matters.

The Nichols bill is understood to have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature for the purpose of frightening certain corporations and lobbyists. The interests aimed at had no thought that the bill would pass the Legislature, and paid no attention to it, or perhaps they did not understand its importance or bearing. Bills identical in working were introduced in the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana. Then, and not until then, the express and telegraph companies woke up, and it is well they did, for they discovered that similar bills were pending in the Legislatures of several other States. The prompt introduction of obstructive tactics prevented the enactment of further laws, and then ensued the fight to nullify the harm that had been done from the corporation standpoint.

GARDENIA LOST IN THE ICE.

A Steamer Bound for New York Has Disappeared off Griefswald.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Advices received at Lloyds show that the British steamer Gardenia, Capt. Rutherford, from Stettin Jan. 27 for New York, has apparently been lost in the ice off Greifswald, Prussia, near the mouth of the River Ryck.

The Gardenia was a half-brig rigged vessel of 1,205 tons net burden. She was 280 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 25 feet deep. She was built at Newcastle, England, in 1879, and was owned by Robinson & Sons. Her hailing port was North Shields. She had compound engines of 180 horse power.

The Maggie and Lily Founders.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—The American schooner Maggie and Lily, John Jacinto, master, foundered on Georges Banks at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The schooner Edith M. McInnis rescued all hands, fourteen in number. The Maggie and Lily was of seventy-seven tons burden, and was built in 1883. Her owner is Charles Pew of Gloucester.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day, rain or snow, warmer.

The barometer has fallen rapidly east of the Mississippi. It has risen slightly on the Gulf coast and over Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The depression which was central near Alabama yesterday morning is now central over South Carolina. The barometer is relatively high over New England and Texas, and is low over the South Atlantic States and on the North Pacific coast. The temperature has risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains, but it is slightly colder in Kentucky, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. Rain has prevailed in the Southern States east of the Mississippi and in the Ohio Valley, the rainfall being heavy in the South Atlantic States and Eastern Tennessee. Fair weather continues from New England westward over the lake regions and from Texas northward to Minnesota and the Dakotas. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. Threatening weather, with rain or snow, will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will rise slowly in the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England coast and in the Central Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—1896.	1897.	—TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	31	25	23
6 A. M.	30	23	23
9 A. M.	33	23	25
12 M.	39	25	32
4 P. M.	36	33	33
6 P. M.	36	30	32
9 P. M.	38	30	31
12 P. M.	39	30	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28⅝
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date in 1896	35
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

"LOU" PAYN IS NOMINATED

Gov. Black Asks the Senate to Confirm His Choice for State Superintendent of Insurance.

CAUCUS TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

It Is Understood the Nomination Will Be Confirmed To-morrow—Committee Which Will Consider the Appointment.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Gov. Black has nominated Louis F. Payn of Chatham to be Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed James F. Pierce, whose term will expire Feb. 11.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate is expected to put the "O. K." of the party upon the Governor's choice and confirm the ex-Marshal for the office.

The battle which has been bitterly waging for a month has been won by Payn's supporters. The programme for the completion of the job has been agreed upon in detail, and its execution is in the hands of the ablest machine leaders.

It is expected that Mr. Payn will be confirmed at Wednesday's session.

Mr. Payn's nomination came to the Senate at 8:45 o'clock to-night. Gov. Black's private secretary, Col. Griffith, brought it in a large blue envelope, and it was received with the customary formalities. A debate was in progress, and three-quarters of an hour elapsed before Lieut. Gov. Woodruff opened the parcel and handed the Governor's communication to the Clerk.

The Senate Chamber was crowded. So many persons have not been in it before at any time this session. Every seat in the galleries was taken. It was known that Mr. Payn's nomination was coming in, and many evidently thought that the opposition, which has been so strong on the part of so many Senators, would show itself. They were disappointed. Every one was silent while the brief message was read. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff referred the nomination to the Committee on Insurance, and that was all.

The Insurance Committee.

The Committee on Insurance is composed of Senators Burns of Westchester, Higgins of Cattaraugus, Parsons of Monroe, Raines of Ontario, Malby of St. Lawrence, Wieman of Kings, Cantor and Ahearn of New York, and Kohler of Queens.

The three last named are Democrats. They will oppose Mr. Payn.

Higgins is the only Republican of whose position there is any doubt. He will oppose Mr. Payn in committee, but is not certain to do so in the open Senate. Burns, Parsons, Malby, Raines, and Wieman are solidly for Payn, so he is sure to get a favorable report. The committee will meet to-morrow probably to consider the nomination, and it is expected a report will be made Wednesday.

The fight against the nomination of Mr. Payn was kept up until the last minute, but Gov. Black did not weaken for a moment in his determination to bestow the office on his friend, who had done more than all else to give him the Gubernatorial nomination at Saratoga. Letters and protests against Mr. Payn came to the executive chamber as late as this afternoon. There were also letters indorsing Mr. Payn.

The Governor Says Nothing.

Gov. Black remained silent as to the charges which have been laid against Mr. Payn and devoted his energies to bringing the hostile Senators into camp.

The Governor was asked by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to-day if he had seen the published record of Mr. Payn, and if he had asked for any explanation of the charges made against him. The Governor made no reply. He followed the policy of silence which he has maintained ever since Mr. Payn's name was brought into public view as a candidate.

Mr. Payn was at the Executive Chamber this afternoon and had a conference with the Chief Executive on the subject.

The Chatham man has been making close calculations as to the chances of confirmation, and, after consultation with the machine leaders of the Senate, it has been thought best to hold a caucus, for two reasons—First, it will give certain Senators who oppose Mr. Payn, but who lack the backbone to stand out against machine orders, an easy way to put the responsibility upon the party. They say they can face their constituents easier if they can point to their action as being in line with the party policy duly adopted in caucus.

Second, the word "caucus" is counted as potent enough to drive a few to support Mr. Payn because they fear to be classed as bolters.

Caucus Probable To-day.

Accordingly, unless there is a sudden change in the programme, a caucus will be held. This may come to-morrow.

Twenty-six votes are needed to confirm the nomination. Mr. Payn's friends count upon this number, with two to spare.

Seven Senators have declared they will not vote for Mr. Payn. They are Brush and Wray of Kings, Pavey of New York, Tibbits of Rensselaer, White of Onondaga, Humphrey of Wyoming, and Davis of Erie.

Higgins of Cattaraugus is classed as anti-Payn, though he has not made any declaration of his position. Mullin of Jefferson and Davis of Ulster are on the doubtful list.

The probability of a caucus has not been made known to these anti-Payn men, and the friends of Mr. Payn believe that when it comes to staying away from or bolting a caucus some of the Senators named will weaken. At any rate, there are enough votes to confirm, about which there is no question, and the machine leaders are willing to take the responsibility of a vote as soon as all are present.

Defense of Payn.

Mr. Payn has become convinced that something should be said publicly which will help counteract the attacks made on his record, and at his suggestion, when the nomination comes before the Senate, speeches in rebuttal will be made by Senators Krum, Daley, and Raines. Mr. Raines was one of the Senators holding an investigation two years ago when Mr. Payn was cross-examined by Elihu Root. It was at that time that Mr. Payn testified that he had been employed by six or eight corporations to influence the Legislature here during the last twenty-five years.

The Democratic Senators have had no consultation as to their action when Mr. Payn's name shall come before the Senate. Some are in favor of refraining from voting. Others believe they ought to vote unanimously against him. One of these two courses will be decided on.

The Democratic votes which have been talked of to help out the Republicans are

a myth. No Democratic Senator will vote for confirmation.

Hunter for Deputy Superintendent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The News-Press, edited by ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Hinkley, will say to-morrow morning that Louis F. Payn, who has been nominated for Superintendent of Insurance by Gov. Black, will appoint Robert H. Hunter of this city Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hunter was Postmaster of Poughkeepsie during President Arthur's Administration, and was Collector of Internal Revenue under President Harrison. He is now an assistant to the State Superintendent of Public Works at Albany.

EXTRA SESSION PROGRAMME.

The Senate to Meet About March 5 and the Hounse Ten Days Later to Pass a Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A special session of the Senate, to meet March 4 or 5, immediately on the inauguration of the new President, is now on the cards. The House, it is said, will not meet until March 15.

The new tariff bill will be completed before that date and ready for action. Speaker Reed holds that what the country needs is rest, not more tariff talk. He aims now only at results. Speeches on this subject, he declares, simply waste time and change no votes.

If the new tariff law is a good one, as drafted by Congressman Dingley and his associates, it will need no defense on the floor of the House. If it is a bad one, no argument can save it. Two weeks will, therefore, be allotted to the 357 members of the House for all speeches. The tariff programme in outline is as follows:

President McKinley will on March 4 order an immediate special session of the Senate.

The House will be summoned in extraordinary session Monday, March 15.

The new Ways and Means Committee will make its report to the House by March 22, and it is proposed to pass the new Tariff bill within a fortnight from that time. The bill is to be passed and sent to the Senate by the first week in April. The Republican leaders have already canvassed the Senate, and they expect the bill to pass by June 15 at the latest and go into effect by July 1.

Chairman Dingley, in speaking of the tariff programme, said:

"There will be no general legislation during the extra session. President McKinley will call Congress in extraordinary session for the specific purpose of passing a revenue bill. When we meet in March the bill will be ready to present to the House, and it will be passed within thirty days and sent to the Senate. Nothing else will be done by the House We will adjourn from day to day or take three days' adjournments, according to the provision of the Constitution. The eyes of the country will be on the Senate alone. The House will not consider pension bills nor enter into any general legislation. We will simply remain nominally in session until the Senate reaches a conclusion on the revenue bill, and then the measure will go into a conference, where it will be perfected in a manner to suit both houses of Congress. I do not believe that the Senate will force a long session, when nothing is under consideration except the Tariff bill."

AN IOWA BANK ROBBED.

The Safe Blown Open by Nitro-Glycerine and $7,000 Secured.

CENTREVILLE, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Bradley's Bank, at Eldon, a railroad town on the Rock Island Road, was entered by burglars at 3 o'clock this morning, the safe blown open with nitroglycerine, and the contents, amounting to $7,000 in gold, silver, and currency, taken.

The noise of the explosion aroused the entire town, but before any one arrived upon the scene the robbers escaped.

Blood found spattered on the office wall and floor indicated that one man had been injured.

A BANK TELLER'S SHORTAGE.

He Confesses that He Lost the Money in Speculation.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 1.—Leo B. McFarland, teller of the Second National Bank of this city, is short $43,000 in his accounts. The shortage was discovered by two clerks on Saturday.

McFarland was recently promoted from teller to assistant cashier, and the defalcation was discovered when the change took effect. He was highly respected and had a reputation for honesty and integrity. He has confessed that he lost the money in speculation. Some excitement was created, but no run was occasioned, the deposits amounting to more than the withdrawals to-day.

The shortage will be made good.

GEORGIA BALLOT FRAUDS.

Complications in Connection with the Foster-Killingsworth Contest.

FORT GAINES, Ga., Feb. 1.—The next Grand Jury will investigate the alleged ballot-box frauds in connection with the Foster-Killingsworth contest. Foster was the Populist candidate for Representative in the Legislature, his opponent being Killingsworth, Democrat. The latter took his seat, and Foster made a contest, alleging illegal voting.

Two legislative committees investigated the case, and as a result Foster was seated. Now it is brought out that these committees violated the law in opening the ballot boxes and counting the votes, as well as in trying to ascertain how certain men voted.

After Foster got his seat he was willing to let the matter drop, but other leading Populists are determined to have the entire case investigated by the Grand Jury. Attorneys say the committees clearly violated the law, and that the Clerk of the Court is a party to the offense. This official says the Attorney General is his authority for allowing the ballot boxes to be opened.

COL. WARING'S HORSES.

President Jeroloman Did Not Understand the Necessity.

There was a discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in which President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen took a conspicuous part. Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department had at a previous meeting asked for a bond issue of $96,411 for the purpose of buying new stock. The items included 200 horses at $200 each. Mr. Jeroloman made many objections to various items, and Col. Waring and Capt. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, were kept busy defending them.

Finally Mr. Jeroloman asked: "Why is the number of Mr. Tate's carts increased from 95 to 112? Why is is that now that you are hiring Tate to remove the paper you want to buy more horses than before? What is the necessity for it?"

Capt. Gibson looked coldy at President Jeroloman and said: "We need more horses and more carts because of complaints made by you, Mr. President of the Board of Aldermen, and others. You asked that the paper waste be removed from three of the buildings of which you are the agent, and we complied with your request, and there are many other such requests."

After much more discussion Col. Waring was finally allowed 150 horses, and the amount originally asked for was thus cut down $10,000.

Col. Waring's request for authority to advertise for bids for four Delehanty dumping boats was referred to the Controller.

Funeral of George B. Roberts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—A special train will leave New York at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow, to bring those who wish to attend the funeral of George B. Roberts. It will arrive here about 1 P. M. Special trains will also be run from this city to Bala.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL

Many Senators Opposed to the Bailey Substitute for the House Measure.

STRONG COMMENTS BY SOME.

A General Feeling that the Torrey Bill Is the Best of Its Kind that Has Been Drafted, and that It Ought to Pass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—If the Nicaragua Canal bill debate in the Senate be finished to-morrow or laid aside during the day, an effort will be made to take up the Bankruptcy bill, and the friends of the Torrey bill will make another effort to have that bill substituted for the Bailey bill reported by the Judiciary Committee in place of the Torrey measure passed by the House. The disposition of some of the leading Senators is to oppose the Bailey bill as inadequate and an imperfect outcome of the time and care devoted to perfecting the Torrey bill. Senators who are most interested in the Torrey substitute talked to-day about it very candidly.

Senator Hale said: "The conditions of the country at the present time are such that there is an urgent necessity for some legislation on the subject of bankruptcy. While I have not examined the Torrey Bankruptcy bill as fully as I shall when it is considered by the Senate, I am now of the opinion that I shall support it, with some few amendments. I certainly shall not vote for the incomplete bill of Mr. Bailey, as modified. The involuntary feature of any bankruptcy law should be carefully guarded, for unless such is the case a single one of a man's creditors could throw him into bankruptcy at a time when he is thoroughly solvent. There are a half million citizens today in this country who are struggling under a load which they cannot, and should not, carry. There is no valid reason why any man who has made a failure in a business undertaking should be barred, practically, from embarking in another business pursuit. I am in favor of lifting the loads from these unfortunate individuals' shoulders, and giving them an opportunity to enjoy once more the liberties which they once enjoyed, and to enable them to start anew in the commercial struggle for supremacy."

Senator Chandler said: "I am in favor of the passage of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. There is an urgent demand for some legislation on the subject, and that bill, I believe, more nearly meets the wishes of the masses of the people of the country than any other measure introduced in Congress. The Bailey bill as modified and recommended for passage by a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is a one-sided measure. Legislation on this subject must be equitable and just to the debtor and creditor alike. The Torrey Bankruptcy bill treats all parties fairly, and I am in favor of its passage at this session of Congress."

Senator Frye said: "I am in favor of some Federal bankruptcy legislation at this session of Congress. It is a commercial necessity. I have not examined either the Torrey or the Bailey bill, but any bill which becomes a law must contain provisions for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, as a law in favor of either one without the other would be one-sided and inure to the benefit of either the debtor or the creditor. The bill which becomes a law must deal with each of the parties concerned equitably and fairly."

Senator Morrill said: "I am in favor of Federal legislation on the subject, but have not examined either of the bills pending before the Senate sufficiently to express an opinion upon either. I am in favor of voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, with proper restrictions."

Senator Gallinger said: "You can report me as saying that the Torrey Bankruptcy bill is the best one that has been drafted. I am heartily in favor of its passage immediately. The Bailey bill is not, in my judgment, sufficiently comprehensive of the subject to meet the demands of the people."

Senator Murphy said: "I am in favor of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. Its passage is demanded by the people of my State and of the country universally, and I am here to represent the interests of my constituents. It seems to me that the Bailey bill, in its modified form as pending before the Senate, is incomplete and imperfect. A wise law upon that subject would, in my judgment, be a blessing, but an imperfect one would be a curse to the people."

Senator Hill said: "I have nothing to say on the subject of bankruptcy legislation. When the question comes up, if it does at this session, I shall then have something to say."

Senator Hill is probably in favor of the bill of Mr. Bailey as modified. It provides for a partial administration in the State courts and the balance in the Federal courts, and is to remain in force only two years. Very good people think the passage of the Bailey bill would break half of the business men in the country, and that if passed, the bill would be unconstitutional.

WILL VETO IMMIGRATION BILL.

The President Said to Have Bitterly Denounced the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Cleveland has determined to veto the Immigration bill passed by Congress. He told Senator Palmer of his intentions to-day.

The President will accompany the veto with a strong message, pointing out the alleged eccentricities of the bill. The President is bitter in his denunciation of the measure.

Statement from Mr. Schwab.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, when asked yesterday concerning the circular sent by H. Claussenius & Co., the company's Chicago agents, to the sub-agents in the West, asking them to oppose the Immigration bill now before Congress, reiterated his statement of a week ago, when Senator Lodge called attention to the telegram also sent out by the firm. The North German Lloyd Company, Mr. Schwab said, had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and the Chicago firm was acting individually, and not as the company's agent.

Any necessary immigration measure, he said, would be heartily indorsed by the steamship companies. They do not propose, however, to take any action with a view to trying to influence Congress. Personally, Mr. Schwab thought the pending bill unworkable, impracticable, inconsistent, and cruel.

German National of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The schedule of the assets and liabilities of the defunct German National Bank has been made out, and will be given to the public as soon as it shall be in the Controller's hands. Additional evidences of wrongdoing have been found against President McKnight, and Examiner Escott hints that there are others who may be implicated

Receiver for Southern Roads.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Judge Simonton, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, appointed C. M. Ward receiver of the Greenwood, Anderson and Western Railroad and the South Carolina Midland Railroad.

MR. BOUTELLE GETS ANGRY.

He Denounces Speaker Reed at the Gridiron Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The details of a sensational incident which occurred at the Gridiron Club dinner Saturday night are creeping out. At this dinner more or less horseplay is indulged in at the expense of statesmen who are guests of the club. One of the features of the affair was the long-distance telephone, supposed to have a connection with Canton. The operator was represented as answering various inquiries from Major McKinley.

"Yes," said the operator, "Major Boutelle is here," and then, after a pause, he repeated: "Yes, Mr. Boutelle is here and waiting." This was supposed to be a prodigious joke on Mr. Boutelle, who was popularly supposed to have been waiting a long time for that navy portfolio which never came. Everybody laughed except Mr. Boutelle, who got very red in the face. A minute later the telephone operator again said: "Yes, he is here," and once more, after the customary pause, said: "Yes, Mr. Reed is here."

Instantly from the other side of the room there came a sound of that drawling voice that fills every nook and corner of every hall in which it is heard:

"Yes, but not waiting."

This was a red rag to Mr. Boutelle, who sprang to his feet and denounced Mr. Reed in the most violent terms. He lost entire control of himself, and called Mr. Reed a tyrant and a usurper of the privileges of members of the House, characterizing him as a man who took advantage of his position to dictate and direct legislation, to belittle members he did not like by refusing them recognition, by preventing the enactment of laws that great constituencies and the public at large demanded, and generally doing the Czar act in the most offensive manner. Mr. Reed listened to the tirade without saying a word and without displaying the slightest emotion. He made no reply, but there is a suspicion that when it comes to reorganizing the committees of the Fifty-fifth Congress he may get even with Mr. Boutelle by dropping him from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and putting a man in his place who will not pick out such a public spot to denounce him if he feels he has a grievance against him.

COLUMBIA TO HAVE A CREW.

Decided at a Stormy Meeting—Some Officers Resign.

The Columbia Athletic Union last night met at the residence of President Low, on the college grounds, at East Forty-ninth Street, to discuss the question of forming a crew of Columbia men. The undergraduates are enthusiastic in the movement for a crew, but strong opposition developed among some of the older men, and no action was determined on until last night. George H. Taylor of '81, President of the Union, was Chairman of the meeting.

Joseph L. Fearing, one of the workers among the college men in the interest of having a crew formed, induced the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, as an acknowledged oarsman, to attend the meeting and give his views. The discussion lasted over three hours, and that the proceedings were of a lively nature is borne out by the fact that, in addition to the President, W. A. Meikleham of '86, Chairman of the Rowing Committee, and Isaac N. Seligman of '76, Treasurer of the Union, resigned. After accepting the resignations, the meeting decided, with one dissenting only, to have a crew. The Union will elect successors to the resigned officers at a meeting to be held on Monday next.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford strongly urged that Columbia should have a crew.

SENATOR LEXOW AND TRUSTS.

Committee to Begin Work at the City Hall on Friday.

Senator Lexow was in this city yesterday looking after arrangements for the investigations of the Special Committee on Trusts, of which he is Chairman. He said that his committee will hold meetings in the City Hall Friday and Saturday of this week.

The Council Chamber has been put at the service of the committee, and the meetings will be held there, beginning at 11 A. M.

Mr. Lexow said that if it is found necessary the committee will sit for twenty days or more. It will, he declared, make a thorough investigation, and will continue its work until the field is exhausted.

When asked as to what trusts his committee would probably investigate, he said that he could not say definitely, but that it would not investigate the tobacco and gas trusts. Chairman Brown's Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations will devote special attention to the gas trust in this city. If there is a tobacco trust, he said, it will come properly under the jurisdiction of his committee.

Senator Lexow said that witnesses will be subpoenaed this week. He is opposed to appointing a counsel for the committee, but the other members may not agree with him, and one may be selected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NORTH BALTIMORE, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The residence of Charles Russell burned yesterday. Russell and his aged wife were the only occupants. Russell was burned to death, and his wife received injuries which probably will cause her death.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—The Kansas House of Representatives to-day killed the adverse report of the Temperance Committee on the resolution for the resubmission of the prohibition question, and the resolution will be printed and discussed upon the floor.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Edward O. Farrell, ex-Postmaster of Bayonne, N. J., who pleaded guilty of embezzling about $1,500 of postal funds, was sentenced by Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Federal Court to-day, to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, and also to pay a fine of $1,000.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 1.—Two unknown men entered the residence of James Richard, an aged recluse, living nine miles north of here, Saturday, and demanded his money. Upon the refusal of the old man to give it up, the two robbers beat him severely, and shot him. He died of his wounds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—M. M. Mangasarian, for several years lecturer of the Chicago Society of Ethical Culture, delivered his farewell lecture yesterday morning in Steinway Hall. Early in the afternoon Mr. Mangasarian left for New York City, where he will act as lecturer of a society similar to the Chicago society.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Miss Ollie Sullivan, sixteen years old, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Frank Lauer at her home, 2,439 Irving Avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning. Lauer, who was a devoted admirer of Miss Sullivan, gave no the attention of other young men, and the shooting was the result of a jealous quarrel. Lauer committed suicide.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 1.—In terror from apprehension that a mob would storm the jail and lynch him, Alva Ames, a carpenter, aged about forty-five years, committed suicide in his cell in the jail this morning. He made a noose out of his shirt and hanged himself to a bunk in his cell. Last Saturday Ames was arrested, charged with maltreating his thirteen-year-old daughter.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Justice Ninnen this morning gave his decision in the Sherman-Davis murder inquisition, which had been in progress before him for several months. Charles and Jacob Douglass, brothers, were charged with the crime, but after a full examination the Justice decided that there was no reasonable ground to believe that either of the brothers committed the murders.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 1.—The barn of John A. Garber, near Maytown, was burned to-day. Seventeen head of cattle and six horses perished. Loss, $7,000.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 1.—The Kalamazoo High School building was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000. Four firemen were hurt, and one may die of his injuries.

TOLLAND, Conn., Feb. 1.—The Underwood Belting Factory, occupied by the William Sumner Belting Company and adjoining four tenement houses at Tolland, were completely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. S. E. Tillman of West Point is at the St. Cloud.

—Gen. Cyrus Bussey of Washington, D. C., is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Candler of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Prof. T. C. Mendenhall of Worcester, Mass., is at the Grand Union.

—Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict of Washington, D. C., is at the Park Avenue.

—L. Victor Baughman of Baltimore and Prof. John C. Smock of Trenton are at the Albemarle.

—W. R. Gray of Boston, R. C. Cobb of St. Paul, Minn., and Peter Busch of St. Louis are at the Gilsey.

—J. M. Daffron of Philadelphia and W. N. Smith and J. J. Lodge of Chicago are at the Sturtevant.

—A. N. Brady of Albany, J. C. Whitney of Baltimore, and R. A. Mills of St. Louis are at the Hoffman.

—John E. Pilcher and W. M. Haynes of St. Louis and John J. Boyle of Scranton, Penn., are at the Westminster.

—J. W. Goodwin of Philadelphia, A. W. Wicker of Boston, and Thomas Goodwillie of Baltimore are at the Holland.

—Robert P. Marks and Miles Barry of Chicago, John J. White of Troy, and M. C. Hallett of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Leonard J. Mann of Boston, W. A. Matteson of Utica, and James U. Jackson of Augusta, Penn., are at the Marlborough.

—Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia, Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington, D. C., and John Brisben Walker are at the Waldorf.

—Dr. E. F. Smith and family, Morristown, N. J.; A. Lantermir of Limoges, and J. Mc. C. Bellows of New York are at the Brevoort.

—L. H. Tucker and W. M. Winne of Albany, E. B. Sanford of New Haven, and L. E. Herring of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica, Hamilton Harris of Albany, and Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy are at the Manhattan.

—Capt. Bradish Smith, United States Navy, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C., and Gen. Alexander S. Webb of New York City are at the Hotel Gerlach.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ambach, Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Bohm Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Bohm, notions; Hoffman House.

—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; D. L. Gibb, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Barrett House.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing, 66 Grand Street; J. E. Newell, represents; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Farwell, J. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, flannels and blankets; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Marks, flannels and blankets; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, woolens, Hoffman House.

—Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, dry goods, 394 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

—Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. O'Connor, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jeidel, I., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Jeidel, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

—Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Kochenthal, White, Marks & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Marks, clothing; Hoffman House.

—Menken, The J. S., Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Miss F. Young, ladies' and infants' wear, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. A. Cragin, cloaks and suits, 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Van Wagenan, wall papers, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Lake, dry goods and notions; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

—Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Passmore, notions, fancy goods, and furs; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Olsen, L. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. D. Baxter, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

—Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Seaney Millinery Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; O. E. Seaney, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; T. Taggart, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Sharpless Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Sharpless, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; F. Williams, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Siegrist & Fralley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Siegrist, millinery; F. Lump, upholstery goods; H. Bendig, linens and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks and suits; J. H. Blumdell, wash goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

—Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods, cloaks, suits, &c., 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery; 56 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Stoneman, F. G., Albany, N. Y.; knit underwear; Holland House.

—Walsh, E. J., Troy, N. Y.; hats and caps; Murray Hill Hotel.

—White, Wells & Wilkens, Albany, N. Y.; J. J. White, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Wile Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Fleischer Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Fleischer, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—Nugen, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; J. K. Stanley, upholstery goods; Stuart House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Wright, bric-a-brac, toys, &c., 431 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. Freeman, jeans; U. Freeman, jeans; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—"The Louvre Company," Detroit, Mich.; I. Joachinsthal, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. Bronner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Mann, J. & H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, cloaks and suits; Leo Mann, cloaks and suits; W. Mann, cloaks and suits; 683 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Schwabe & Co., Charleston, West Va.; A. Schwabe, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

—May Clothing Company, Charleston, West Va.; S. May, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—11:20 A. M.—9 Lafayette Place, Whiting Manufacturing Company; damage, $500.

—12:40 P. M.—302 East Houston Street, tenement of A. Senchtag; damage slight.

—1:30 P. M.—99 Spring Street; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—401 East Fifty-first Street; John Renstorf; damage trifling.

—3 P. M.—1,887 First Avenue; Mr. Wieman; damage slight.

—3:30 P. M.—1,610 East End Avenue; damage $35.

—5:25 P. M.—62 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Philipi & Beekman; damage trifling.

—6 P. M.—23 Essex Street; Samuel Levy; no damage.

—7:30 P. M.—163 West Twenty-second Street; Minnie Brennan; damage, $25.

—10:30 P. M.—From 2,888 to 2,894 Third Avenue, three-story frame building, John Freeauf and others, $2,500; building, owner, Franklin Wilcox, $2,000.

VESEY STREET SIDEWALKS

MAYOR STRONG AND L. J. CALLANAN HAVE A TALK.

The Former Reported as Having Strongly Upheld Commissioner Collis in Giving Time to the Obstructors.

L. J. Callanan, who has been active in the attempts to secure the removal of the obstructions in Vesey Street, had a talk with Mayor Strong on the subject yesterday. He gives this report of the conversation:

"Gen. Collis told the people complained against," said the Mayor, "that he would give them a reasonable time to have a law passed legalizing the display of their wares within stoop-line limits. The men proved they were acting in good faith by appealing at once to the Legislature. A bill has been prepared, and if it is passed I shall approve it."

"I do not believe," answered Mr. Callanan, "that the Commissioner of Public Works had the legal right to make any conditions. He is supposed to enforce the law. He did not do it, and I purpose to prefer charges against him."

"Go ahead," said Mayor Strong; "draw up your charges. I shall receive them and investigate them, but even if the Commissioner is guilty as you say I shall take no action against him. I think he did just right."

"If he had such power," asked Mr. Callanan, "might not the Police Commissioners decide to give any criminal authority to continue to break the law until the Legislature legalized his crime?"

"Pshaw!" ejaculated the Mayor. "Those fellows in Vesey Street are doing no harm, and there is no real opposition to them. You are the only business man who has called on me in relation to the matter."

"And I shall not call again," replied Mr. Callanan. "I shall now resort to the courts. The business men who objected to the maintenance of a nuisance in violation of the law staid away because they knew what I have just learned—that your Honor will not enforce the law."

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Finn to legalize the obstruction of the sidewalks at first related only to Vesey Street, and the other approaches to Washington Market. It has been enlarged considerably, and now includes the streets and avenues surrounding Washington, West Washington, Clinton, Tompkins, Centre, Union, Catharine, Fulton, Jefferson, and Gansevoort Markets.

Mr. Finn's bill will be read at to-day's meeting of the Cities Committee of the Assembly at Albany. The opposition has made arrangements to be heard on the question. At the Corporation Counsel's office, yesterday, it was said no decision had yet been made as to the stand the city will take.

About ten days ago, Mr. Callanan began proceedings in the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Gen. Collis to clear the sidewalks in Vesey Street. Hearing on the motion was set for to-day, but in consideration of an agreement made by Mr. Finn when his bill was first presented, to delay the hearing on it for a week, the legal proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday of next week.

"Of course," said Mr. Callanan, "if the bill becomes a law and the Court of Appeals ends the fight I shall make against it by deciding that such a law is constitutional, I shall have nothing more to say, but just now there is no such law."

SUES CORBIN BANKING COMPANY

Claims of T. J. Felder Denied by Officers of the Concern.

T. J. Felder has brought suit, in the United States District Court, in Macon, Ga., against the Corbin Banking Company of 192 Broadway, this city, claiming $75,000 as due for commissions to Felder & Hehre and as damages for the seizure of the firm's papers, contracts, and files.

He declares that he was confidential land and loan broker for Austin Corbin, and represented the banking company from 1886 to 1893 in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. In 1893 he came to this city, he says, to take charge of the company's Southern business, and that of several New England and foreign investment companies for which the Corbin Banking Company is agent. In 1895 he formed a partnership with Alfred N. Hehre to carry out this business. He claims that the Corbin Company has violated the contract with him and curtailed his profits by diverting large sums as commissions and fees to the related companies.

A Macon dispatch says that Judge Emory Speer has granted an injunction forbidding any of these companies to dispose of their Southern assets, and has named E. F. Willingham of Macon receiver for the Corbin Company's assets in Georgia until the trial, which is set for April 1.

Alfred N. Hehre, who is named as Felder's partner, is an employe of the Corbin Company in this city. He does not join in the complaint, and refuses to say anything about the case. Felder alleges that Hehre has been induced to desert him.

Officers of the Corbin Company deny the claims. W. G. Bosworth, cashier, said Felder was an employe of the company on a salary, the same as Hehre, who never claimed to be anything else. "The company discharged him when he set up these claims, and before he left he would have been willing to settle on a very moderate basis," the cashier declared.

Mr. Schieren's Annual Dinner.

Ex-Mayor Schieren gave a dinner last night at the Union League Club, in Brooklyn, to the members of his Cabinet. It was the second annual affair that he has given, and was purely social. Those present were Mayor Wurster, the ex-Mayor's Fire Commissioner, former City Works Commissioner White, former Building Commissioner Bush, former Park Commissioner Squiers, former Corporation Counsel McDonald, and also William Berri, H. W. Maxwell, and W. L. Ogden.

Fellows Memorial Meeting.

A meeting of the bar will be held in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Criminal Court Building, on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in memory of Col. John R. Fellows. Speeches eulogistic of him will be made by Frederic R. Coudert, Judge Cowing, W. Bourke Cochran, Commodore Gerry, Vernon M. Davis, and William F. Howe.

White to Get $4,000 Back Pay.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor yesterday, Policeman Timothy F. White of Long Island City will get about $4,000 in back pay, for a period extending over three years. He was dismissed without trial under Mayor Sanford, and was reinstated under Mayor Gleason.

INTEMPERATE MAN'S CRIMES.

Theodore Von Horn Tried to Murder His Wife and Her Employer and Killed Himself.

Theodore Von Horn, a cabinetmaker, thirty-five years old, killed himself yesterday afternoon, after seriously wounding his wife and slightly wounding her employer, Samuel Schulhafer, at 1,242 Third Avenue. The two latter were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where Mr. Schulhafer was discharged in a few minutes, and Mrs. Von Horn is expected to recover.

The Von Horns had been six years married, having a daughter five years old. The husband is intemperate, and two months ago his wife left him and got her old place as housekeeper for Mr. Schulhafer, who is seventy-nine, and his two sons, Bernard and Emanuel, who are in business down town.

Von Horn went to the house about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the worse for drink, and asked for his wife. Mr. Schulhafer let him into the dining room and showed him Mrs. Von Horn on the rear fire escape. The others were not at home. Von Horn asked his wife when she was coming to live with him. She answered that she wished nothing to do with him.

"I've got a job now," he said, doggedly.

"You'll not keep it long," she replied.

The next thing was the crack of a pistol, and a second shot, and a third. He had shot her in the head, neck, and breast, the first bullet grazing the skull, the other two inflicting minor injuries.

Mr. Schulhafer, who had gone into the front room, went back to interpose. He was met by a bullet, which struck him in the left arm. Von Horn turned toward the hall door, put the pistol to his right temple, and killed himself. The body lay there until the Coroner's deputy gave a permit for its removal, late in the evening.

Mr. Schulhafer ran into the street and called Policeman Harvey, who had the wounded people taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and notified the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station officers, who sent for Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon. Mr. Schulhafer was able to leave the hospital in a few minutes, and went to the station to tell his story. Mrs. Von Horn did not fare so well, though the hospital attendants said her condition was not critical.

Von Horn's name was given at the hospital as Varnharn, and at the police station the suicide is set down as Veheran. He had lodgings somewhere down town, and made good wages at his trade when drink did not interfere.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY STARTED.

About 400 Volumes Donated—One from Andrew Carnegie—Mrs. Chatfield, Librarian.

Brooklyn's Public Library is launched at last. The Public Library Association, of which Mrs. Mary E. Craigie is President, last night held a meeting at the residence of Isaac H. Cary, 33 Pierrepont Street. On a large table in the back parlor were about 400 volumes, the nucleus of the library. The contribution of most value was a large volume of superbly illuminated plates showing the architectural history of Cologne Cathedral.

Another volume was a copy of his "Triumphant Democracy," sent by Andrew Carnegie, with the following interesting inscription on its title page: "This book is sent to Mrs. Henry W. Chatfield, the sister of my first employer in a telegraph office as a messenger, David Brooks, who took me from a cellar, where I fired a steam boiler, and gave me a chance to rise. God bless him."

Mrs. Chatfield was chosen Librarian.

Some of those present wore decorations or badges to denote the titles of the books they presented. Mrs. Cary, the hostess, was in a Japanese gown in honor of "Kokoro," by Hearne, and wore a necklace of Indian gems, typical of Kipling's "Naulahka." Mrs. Craigie, the President, her elbows decorated with bank bills, indicated "American Notes," while an apple pendant from her girdle stood for Mme. de Stael's "Corinne." Mrs. Commelin, adorned with a huge moonstone, recalled Wilkie Collins. Mrs. Hackstaff, with ribbons of Philadelphia and Brooklyn papers, stood for "The Tale of Two Cities."

One of the neatest was a scarlet silk streamer, with "Courage" printed across it, and worn by Miss Phillips, in honor of Crane's "Red Badge of Courage." Miss Simis, decked with a small paper tiger, left one to choose between "The Lady or the Tiger."

TAMMANY'S NEW MEMBERS.

They Were Initiated Last Night—Perry Belmont Elected to Membership.

The Tammany Society held its monthly meeting last night. Ex-Police Justice Feitner acted as Grand Sachem. There was a large attendance. Richard Croker, O. H. P. Belmont, John Whalen, J. C. Sheehan, and almost all of the Tammany leaders were present to witness the initiation of a number of new members.

Among the men who were initiated were Nathan Straus, Col. John H. Ammon, Stewart M. Brice, son of Senator C. S. Brice; Randolph Guggenheimer, Edgar Levey, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, William Astor Chanler, ex-School Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, James W. O'Brien, James Moore, ex-Senator T. J. O'Sullivan, Simon H. Stern, John L. Brodsky, and John E. McGown.

Among the men who were elected to membership was Perry Belmont.

TOOLS IN VALENTINE'S CELL.

The Notorious Swindler Had Two Chisels, a Knife, and Rope.

Several pieces of twisted cord, two tension irons, which had been fashioned into chisels, and a knife, with a blade 2½ inches long, were found yesterday in the back of the cell of William E. Valentine, the forger and swindler, in the Kings County Penitentiary. Valentine is serving a sentence of ten years for his connection with the notorious gang of swindlers whose operations came to light recently.

Valentine has been working in the mailbag shop, and there obtained the tension irons and cord. He has been allowed to see visitors lately, and it is believed one of them gave him the knife. He will be kept in solitary confinement for seven days, and will lose his privileges for thirty days.

School Inspection Plan Delayed.

The Health Department had anticipated putting into operation its plan for the daily medical examination of school children yesterday. This has been delayed, however, because the Civil Service Board has not yet finished an eligible list of the 218 physicians who were examined for appointment to the corps of medical school insp

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Concurrent Resolution Extending the Time of the Greater New York Commission Is Adopted.

TRACY SAYS THIS IS LEGAL.

Westchester Jury Commissioner Bill Passed by the House—A Resolution Against the General Arbitration Treaty.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Senate to-night adopted the concurrent resolution giving the Greater New York Commission twenty days' extension of time in which to report a charter.

This action was taken after a statement by Mr. Lexow that he was authorized to give the opinion of Gen. B. F. Tracy that a resolution of this nature would be sufficient to extend the time, notwithstanding that it is fixed by statute.

Mr. Abell's bill to extend the time received its second reading, but could not be passed. It is likely that a bill will be passed later to legalize by law the extension granted to-night, so that there may be no question about the matter.

In Committee of the Whole, Senator Martin's Anti-Knock-out Drops bill was considered, and advanced without opposition to a third reading.

Senator Guy's bill, providing for a temporary bridge over the Bronx River, at Westchester Avenue, in New York City, was also advanced to a third reading.

Senator Malby's bill, amending the insurance laws relating to assessments by town and county co-operative insurance companies, was passed.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Brown—Making Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, a legal holiday in New York State.

Senator Lexow—Amending the real property law as to proof when subscribing witnesses are dead.

Senator Page—Incorporating the Association for the Benefit of the Colored Orphans of New York City.

Senator Page—Providing for the appointment of a Marshal for the City of New York and for the district courts of the city.

Senator Page—To equalize pensions and compensations for limited service in the Fire Department of New York City.

Senator Lexow—Making the filing in the office of the County Clerk of an interlocutory or final judgment constitute the entry of the same; legalizing every interlocutory or final judgment heretofore filed.

Senator Lexow—Amending the real property law making it lawful for the children and descendants of any woman born in the United States, but who shall marry an alien, to take, hold, convey, and devise real property in the State as if such persons were citizens of the United States.

Senator Lexow—Incorporating the New York Law School with the following incorporators, who shall act as trustees, with power to add other persons to their number: John Biglow, Thomas S. Craistor, Thomas M. Dillingham, Albert L. Bordman, and George Chase. The school shtll be under the supervision and direction of the Regents and shall confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws, the former after the completion of a two years' course and the latter after the completion of a three years' term.

WESTCHESTER BILL PASSED.

Mr. Husted Objects to Legislating a Republican Out of Office—Objection to the Arbitration Treaty.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Finn called up his resolution, introduced last week, asking for an investigation of the expenditures of money by the Police Department of New York City in certain ways not authorized by law.

Mr. Austin objected to further action on the resolution at the time, criticising its purpose as being a fishing excursion for Tammany Hall.

In reply, Mr. Finn asserted that the object of his resolution was to find out why it was that the Police Department of New York was permitted to spend money looking up the character of applicants for appointment, even carrying the expenditures and investigations into disreputable houses. On motion of Mr Finn that his resolution be adopted, the ayes and noes were called for, and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 84 noes to 28 ayes.

Against the Arbitration Treaty.

Mr. Trainor offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, If the Senate concur—That we request the Senators representing New York in the Congress of the United States to oppose and place on record their condemnation of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the National Government and that of Great Britain. Be it further

"Resolved, If the Senate concur—That we regard this treaty as unnecessary and calculated to embarrass our Government in its enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and in its relations with other powers."

The annual appropriation bill was passed.

Senator Burns's bill relating to the appointment and duties of a Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County, was taken up.

Mr. Smith of Westchester briefly outlined the purpose of the measure, and stated that it was favored by many citizens and county officials of his section.

Mr. Husted moved as an amendment to the bill that nothing contained in it should interfere with the present term of any official appointed to office subsequently to Jan. 1, 1897.

In support of his proposed amendment, Mr. Husted declared the bill a most queer and shameful piece of legislation. Nothing like it had ever been proposed in the history of the House. That a county Judge should have the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors was a most suspicious state of affairs. Something like it had been proposed at the late Constitutional Convention, and met with a storm of opposition. In conclusion, Mr. Husted dilated on the fact that it was the first time that it was proposed to legislate a Republican out of office when there were no charges brought against him.

Mr. Sherer, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, before which the bill was argued, spoke in opposition to the amendment, as did Mr. Smith of Westchester.

A vote on the amendment was taken, resulting in 16 for and 75 against. The bill as originally introduced was then advanced to a third reading.

Bills Advanced.

The following bills on order of second reading were also advanced:

Mr. Gilleland—Permitting the expenditure of $165,000 by New York City for the purchase of land to extend Upper Broadway and King's Bridge Road over the Harlem River.

Mr. Austin—Requiring all bidders on bonds in New York City to deposit as an evidence of good faith 2½ per cent. of the amount of the bonds.

Mr. Wilson—Authorizing the appointment of a counsel to the Police Department of Brooklyn, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and providing for the selection of a Police Captain to be placed in charge of eight detectives, who shall be rated as Detective Sergeants.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $5,000 for the purchase and binding of books for the Law Library of the First Department, Appellate Division, of the Supreme Court; also for the law library of the First District Supreme Court.

Mr. Reinhard—Establishing a public park and playground in the Nineteenth Ward, New York City, to be known as Jones Woods, between Sixty-fourth and Seventieth Streets and Avenue A and East River.

Mr. G. W. Meyer—Making a closed season for salt-water striped bass between Jan. 1 and May 1.

Mr. Dudley—Providing that in a case of injury, a notice must be served by a party to the corporation within three months.

Mr. Bondy—Appropriating $5,000,000 to carry on the canal improvements on the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, which money is to be realized from the sale of bonds under the nine-million-dollar canal bond issue.

Mr. Dudley—Fixing a penalty at not exceeding $500 for street railroad companies where they violate a city or village ordinance regarding a rate of speed or a removal of snow.

Mr. Zurn—Defining as a lottery, machines or devices in which money may be placed for the chance of receiving or actually receiving money or other property in return, (anti-slot machines.)

Mr. Dudley—Providing that cars operated on street railroads, except within city or village limits, and operated by electricity or cable, shall be vestibuled from Nov. 1 to April 1.

Mr. Dudley—Providing that the Railroad Commissioners shall adopt a fender to be used on electric or cable cars, which must be used on street surface railroads in cities of over 60,000 inhabitants by Sept. 1 next. The commission may adopt one or more fenders and different kinds for different cities.

Mr. Miles—A bill intended to prevent the selling of "bob" veal or the carrying thereof by transportation companies. The bill is an amendment to the Senate Agricultural law, and is favored by State Agricultural Commissioner Wieting.

Mr. Laimbeer—Providing that a person committed as disorderly may be discharged by the committing Magistrate or any two Police Magistrates in cases where the prisoner gives security after originally failing to provide it.

Mr. Laimbeer—Providing for the free carriage of bicycles by ferry companies without extra charge.

Mr. Cain—Providing for the pensioning of Brooklyn firemen who become physically disabled after ten years' service, or transferring said pension to widows, children, or dependent parents.

Mr. Murphy—Providing for the erection of booths within stoop lines in New York City for the sale of flowers if owners of premises consent.

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Mr. Dudley Would Prevent Purchases of Bonds Outside the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Assemblyman Dudley to-night introduced a bill repealing the laws allowing savings banks in this State to invest in the bonds of certain cities outside of the State. The bill also authorizes the State Banking Superintendent to sell such bonds already purchased by savings banks in certain cases.

Mr. Dudley said that if these laws had not been placed on the statute books the State Controller would have had no trouble in selling the canal improvement bonds. As it was, several millions of dollars were being invested by savings banks in bonds of cities outside of the State, while the money was needed here.

ARTHUR PALMER IN JAIL.

Mamaroneck Murderer Reaches White Plains — Professes Not to Recollect the Tragedy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, reached the county jail to-night from St. Louis. He was escorted by Under Sheriff John R. Breese, who said Palmer gave him no trouble.

Palmer said to-night that he remembered nothing about the tragedy. He did not remember whom he shot first or last. He remembered buying a railroad ticket for some place in the West, but what place he does not remember. He said the first time he came to his senses he was seated in the Planters' Hotel, in St. Louis. He thinks his ticket called for some place much further West.

Palmer's talk was disconnected. He said that three years ago his family had tried to kill him, had purchased a pound of arsenic in New York, and it was given to him in his food. He said his family told him that if he was not man enough to kill them they would kill him. He stated that he would have a good defense and would be acquitted.

Sheriff Johnson said this evening that he would probably take steps to have Palmer locked up in the Queens County Jail.

NEW JERSEY EDITORS MEET.

They Indorse the Libel Bill Now Before the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—The annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association was held at the Trenton House today. The association indorsed the libel bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. King of Passaic, which makes the sender or communicant of libelous news liable for the crime. A committee was appointed to draft amendments to the bill, making it more perfect in several particulars.

The association elected the following officers: President—P. C. Page of Bayonne; Vice President—B. F. Ladd of Vineland; Secretary—Charles Bechtel of Trenton; Treasurer—James S. Yard of Freehold; Executive Committee—Edward D. Stokes of Mount Holly, Sinnickson Chew of Camden, Josiah Ketcham of Belvidere, F. M. Baldwin of Orange, and Charles Starr of East Orange.

After the meeting the yearly banquet was held.

RELIEF ASKED FOR INDIA.

A Parsee in Boston Arranging for Contributions.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Practical steps toward starting a fund for the benefit of the famine and plague sufferers in India are being taken in Boston. Jehanghier D. Cola is busy getting up a committee of influential Bostonians to take charge of a relief fund here. He is also engaged in starting a similar committee in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Cola is a Parsee, from Bombay. He belongs to the small and ancient sect, which Andrew Carnegie has described in his story of a voyage around the world as the "Yanks of India." He has already secured the co-operation of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Ole Bull. Mrs. Bull is his friend, he having attended many of the Oriental conferences she has held at her house in Cambridge.

"The question is one of transportation," said Mr. Cola, "but if the people who will be appealed to give only so much as a dime apiece, a great many thousand lives can be saved. I hope to see a cargo of grain started on its way to India in a month."

DR. MARVIN'S DELAYED WILL.

His Estate May Go to the Man Who Married His Widow.

VIENNA, Ga., Feb. 1.—The will of Dr. Marvin, disposing of $200,000 worth of property, was admitted to probate here to-day. Dr. Marvin came here from Nebraska many years ago, and married a woman of some wealth in Atlanta. Upon his death, in Cordelle, four years ago, the lady was so disconsolate that she refused to allow his body to be buried, but had it fixed up with electrical appliances, and kept it in her parlor for over a year, when, upon her marriage with Mr. Joseph E. Bivens, the President of the Cordele Bank, she removed the body and had it interred in Macon. Shortly afterward she dropped dead in her home.

After the death of Dr. Marvin a young man appeared upon the scene from Nebraska, claiming to be the son of Dr. Marvin, and set up a claim to his entire estate. This contest was filed to-day at the same time as the delayed will, leaving all the property to the wife.

Under the Georgia laws the husband is heir to property of his wife, as well as her children. In case of no children, he is the sole heir. Thus it happens that President Bivens will be the beneficiary of the entire amount of Dr. Marvin's estate, if his will is sustained, as it looks probable.

BOYS' DORMITORY BURNED.

Property of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima—Student Fatally Injured—Others Hurt.

LIMA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The boys' dormitory of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary was burned at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The property destroyed was valued at $60,000.

C. L. ROBBINS of Penfield, N. Y., a student, jumped from the fourth story and received injuries that caused his death this afternoon.

FRANK PURDY of Geneva, N. Y., jumped from the second floor and injured his back and legs.

PROF. W. M. PIERCE, who also jumped from the second floor, sprained both ankles.

Many others were compelled to jump from the burning building, but none of them was hurt. One hundred persons were sleeping in the building when the fire was discovered. Few of them saved any of their belongings; most of them were in their night clothes when they escaped.

The valuable library of Dr. J. P. Ashley, President of the seminary, was burned, and so were the libraries of the other members of the Faculty. Many valuable trophies and curiosities owned by the students were destroyed.

The dormitory was a four-story brick building.

TO SCAN POLICE EVIDENCE.

Westchester Grand Jury Cautioned on It by Justice Keogh.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 1.—At the opening of the February term of the Supreme Court here to-day Justice Martin J. Keogh in his charge to the Grand Jury cautioned the jurors to be careful to sift matters thoroughly. If they do, he said, there will be fewer indictments and acquittals.

He cautioned them to be careful in receiving the testimony of police officers, whose preferment depends so much on securing convictions when they make arrests, and to be particularly careful where an officer tells of alleged confession made to him by prisoners while in custody.

The Judge called the attention of the jury to the loose way in which the Town Assessors make their assessments, so that the great burden of taxation falls upon real estate and very little on the personal property.

STRICKEN IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. Samuel Maxwell of Glen Cove Dies from Paralysis.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Feb. 1.—The Rev. Samuel Maxwell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, died last night from paralysis. He was stricken while at service in the morning. He was to have started last week on a vacation of four weeks' duration, but on account of the storm he postponed his trip.

Just before starting his sermon Mr. Maxwell was seized with a severe pain in the head, and dizziness overcame him. He dismissed his congregation and retired to the vestry room. Miss Frost, one of the congregation, wanted to consult him, and found him unconscious. Assistance was summoned, and Dr. Zabriskie was informed.

For a time Mr. Maxwell regained consciousness, and to his wife he knew he would not recover. Then he grew worse, and sank until he expired. He was fifty-nine years of age, and was born in Pittsburg. Two grown children by his first wife, and his second wife and daughter are living.

ROMULUS COTELL'S SENTENCE.

Sent to State Prison for Life for Three Murders.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Romulus Cotell, who murdered Alvin Stone and wife, and Ira Stillson, their hired man, March 29, 1896, to-day entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Anson Strong was originally arrested for the crime, but on April 8 Cotell, who had been employed as a farm hand by the Stones, confessed that he committed it, saying the devil told him to do the deed. He had a love for Flora Stone, the sixteen-year-old daughter of his victims, and intended to kill the whole family and make her his wife. He attacked Hattie and Emma Stone, the former being knocked senseless, while the latter climbed from a window and fled for help. Cotell afterward denied his confession, but during his first trial repeated it to a woman detective the State had engaged for the purpose. He was found guilty and sentenced to hang Nov. 6, but the Supreme Court granted a new trial. This is now dispensed with. The State accepts the plea made, for the reason that eminent physicians declare that, while Cotell is not insane, he is a degenerate, and not wholly responsible for his actions.

It was considered that if he were convicted, his sentence would be commuted when such testimony was advanced.

RAILROAD BILLS IN TRENTON.

Hearings on Two Measures Regarding Transportation Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Senate Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a preliminary hearing this afternoon on the commuters' bill, which is the measure devised to allow private express messengers to carry packages and parcels on all the railroad trains in the State. James Allen, representing the Erie Railroad, spoke briefly against the bill. His company suffers little, he said, from the interference of the messengers who carry parcels to the suburbs, but that it was unjust to the legitimate express companies was plain when it was considered that the messengers ride on commuters' tickets.

Senator Daly, the introducer of the bill, denied that the object of the measure was to protect the "pony express" business, but, he said, he would oppose an amendment, proposed by Mr. Allen, so drawn as to exclude the express messengers from the operation of the act.

The committee will meet again after the adjournment of the Senate for the week, to hear representatives of the Central, the Pennsylvania, and other railroad companies. There will be a hearing on the Two-cent Ferry bill at the same time.

The wheelmen interested in the passage of the bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles free will appear before the Assembly Committee, which has the bill in charge, on Wednesday afternoon and ask for certain amendments. They wish to withdraw the clause requiring bicycles to be taken on the same train as the passengers, and also the clause providing that wheelmen need not remove the lanterns, &c., from their machines, and substitute therefor a clause providing that they shall remove such things from the wheels. The committee will be asked to further amend the bill by requiring cyclers to put the machines on the baggage cars themselves, leaving the railroads free to fix a tariff for doing the handling if they choose. The railroad companies, it is understood, will not further oppose the bill if these amendments are incorporated in it.

In the House to-day William Johnson introduced a bill establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and defining their powers and duties. They are to be three in number, appointed by the Governor, and to receive annual salaries of $2,500 each. The board is authorized to establish itself at the State House and employ all assistance required.

Cook Tours for 1897.

The firm of Thomas Cook & Son has just issued its book of information concerning European tours for the Spring and Summer of 1897. The firm has been in business for 55 years and its members as well as its agents are thoroughly posted about all points of advantage to tourists. The first party of the new year is booked to leave New York March 27, for Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. This will be followed by a May party, four in June, and a special one in June to the land of the midnight sun. The descriptive pamphlet, which may be procured free at the offices of Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, is handsomely illustrated.—Adv.

ANDREWS ASKED TO RESIGN.

The Reason His Constant Opposition to Roman Catholics in the Board of Education.

Walter Edson Andrews, one of the members of the Board of Education, has been requested by Mayor Strong to resign.

The differences in the board which have led up to this issue between the Mayor and Commissioner Andrews commenced some months ago. Mr. Andrews, according to his fellow-members, became very persistent in his antagonism to the Roman Catholics and opposed all persons professing this faith who came before the board for appointment. This course gave great offense to the Roman Catholic members, and was equally objectionable to the Protestants, as both wanted religious opinions and prejudices kept out of the board.

Mayor Strong, when asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES for a statement as to his action in the matter, said:

"The whole trouble arose over a religious question, and it is very unpleasant. About three weeks ago at the end of Mr. Maclay's term of office as President of the board, several members came to me and said that Mr. Andrews was making himself very objectionable by his constant opposition to the Catholics. They asked me to request Mr. Andrews's resignation. I wrote Mr. Andrews a courteous letter, plainly stating what had been told me, that a great majority of the Commissioners were opposed to him, and I asked that he resign. My letter was written Jan. 15, and Mr. Andrews replied on the 16th. He did not refuse to resign, but said that he wished to see me. I have not yet answered this letter, but shall do so this afternoon, and suggest to Mr. Andrews that he call at my office some day between this and Friday.

"Feeling as I do in regard to this matter, I wanted to prevent, as far as possible, any sectarian bitterness or quarrel in the Board of Education. Many thousands of Catholics are to be considered. They and their children are deeply interested in the work of the Board of Education, and no question as to their faith should arise in any department of the City Government."

In Mr. Andrews's letter to Mayor Strong he says that the opposition of other members of the Board of Education to him is unjust. He attributes their opposition, however, to their dissatisfaction with his work in the board, and says nothing about his antagonism to the Roman Catholics. He says that, should he resign "under pressure," it would injure him. He does not say positively whether he will resign if the Mayor insists upon it after hearing his statement in refutation of the charges, but he makes it clear that he does not intend to resign until he has full opportunity to present his side of the matter.

President Charles B. Hubbell said yesterday that he thought the trouble in the board would be amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Andrews was appointed a member of the Board of Education in November, 1895, to succeed James A. Goulden. He is a Republican. James A. Goulden was a Tammanyite, and was appointed by Mayor Grant.

BLAMES THE ENGINEER.

Albert Brown Held by Brooklyn Coroner's Jury for Causing Elevated Railroad Accident.

A jury under Coroner White of Kings County last night investigated the recent accident on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, and held Engineer Albert Brown, who was in charge of the engine pulling the empty train, for the Grand Jury, and passed a vote of censure on Switchmen Malachi, Baumann, and John Rogers, and Fireman Hermann Hoerth of the empty train, who had his leg cut off as a result of the accident.

Miles Lambert, the train dispatcher of the road, testified that Baumann and Rogers, the car couplers, and Engineer Brown of the empty train were responsible for the accident. He said it was Baumann's duty to switch the empty train to the centre track and close the switch, and Rogers's duty to open the switch on the west track. Baumann, he said, should have closed the switch on the main track, but the coupler told the witness that he didn't know this was his duty. The witness said Engineer Brown should have observed the signals, and his failure to do so was gross carelessness.

Superintendent Edwards testified. He said Brown was an old engineer, and should have observed his signals in time, and that if he had done so he could not have gone on the main track. The signals, he said, were set to throw the main track open.

Baumann and Rogers, on the advice of their lawyer, refused to testify. Engineer Brown is still in the hospital.

A REUNION IN CHICAGO.

Alumni of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Assemble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Civil engineers to-day thronged the rooms of the Technical Club, at 230 Clark Street, and the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers.

The gathering was brought about by the assembling in annual reunion of the alumni of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. In the afternoon nosts and guests mustered together and were taken over the Metropolitan Elevated line in private cars. To-morrow the drainage canal will be inspected, and a luncheon will be served at the Technical Club. To-night there was a "smoker."

To-morrow evening President John Hudson Peck of the institute will be the guest of honor and the orator at a banquet.

SHOT BY UNKNOWN ASSASSINS.

Two Freight Clerks of the Wabash Railroad Attacked on the Street.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—J. H. Mitchell and W. B. Worth, clerks in the freight department of the Wabash Railroad, were probably fatally shot by unknown assailants at the corner of Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mitchell and Worth were on their way home, and as they approached the corner, two men, who were standing in the shadow of a building, opened fire upon them with revolvers. Half a dozen shots were fired upon the defenseless men. Officers ran to the scene of the firing, and found Worth and Mitchell lying on the sidewalk unconscious. Both had been shot in the head, each having several wounds. The injured men were taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

The police believe that the motive for the shooting was revenge. Robbery was not attempted. The men who did the shooting escaped.

THE "BICYCLE MURDERER."

Willis Pleads Guilty to Murder in the Second Degree in Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—Herbert A. Willis, the murderer of Frederick N. Strange in this city in June last, was taken into court this afternoon, where, by agreement of counsel and the State, a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was accepted and a sentence of life imprisonment imposed.

The murder is that so widely known as the "bicycle murder," and Willis had the nerve to attend the funeral of his victim, who was a friend and riding companion. Willis was also concerned in a number of country-store burglaries, bicycle thefts, and other lawless deeds, which culminated in his jump through a window in Providence, where he was trying to sell a stolen wheel. He fired several shots at his pursuers, knocked a young man off his wheel, and rode to Taunton, dodging the bullets of officers who sought to intercept him. His detection came from his wounded hand, received in his escape from the Providence store.

A cave in the woods in the outskirts of Taunton filled with plunder was discovered, and many mysterious robberies were thus cleared up. The evidence which connected him with the murder of Strange was indefinite, as the shooter was masked, and it was fixed upon him mainly by his own confession to detectives. Strange's bicycle was found in Bristol (R. I.) Harbor, where Willis threw it after the assassination, riding to Bristol for the purpose. He is about twenty-one years old, and made an attempt to break jail while awaiting trial.

Hood's Pills

are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises..7:09	Sun sets..5:19
Moon sets..6:29	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..7:51	Gov. Is'd..8:22	H. Gate..10:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..8:27	Gov. Is'd..8:58	H. Gate..10:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charl't'n.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Britannic, Liverpool.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, N. Orl'ns.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	.....	.....
St. Paul, South'm'n.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Caracas, La Guayra.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 2.

Circassia, Glasgow, Jan. 20.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 30.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 30.
Italia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Jane Kelsall, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Nordkyn, Hamburg, Jan. 13.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Schiedam, Amsterdam, Jan. 19.
St. Enoch, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Jan. 19.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 31.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Orizaba, Havana, Jan. 30.
Rhaetia, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 19.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Cloverhill, Gibraltar, Jan. 19.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 20.
Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 22.
Georgian, London, Jan. 21.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Aller, Bremen, Jan. 27.
El Sol, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
Kaffir, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 30.
Newstead, Shields, Jan. 20.
Tockwith, Shields, Jan. 21.
Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 24.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 30.
Santiago, Nassau, Feb. 2.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 30.
Oregon, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

Arrived—Feb. 1.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Jan. 26, with fruit to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, London Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:42 P. M.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, Hamburg Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Naparima, (Br.,) Gruchy, Demerara Jan. 21, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Deddington, (Br.,) Trewin, Huelva Jan. 5, via Delaware Breakwater 31st, with iron ore to Naylor & Co.; vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Bernard, Newcastle Jan. 13, in ballast to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Morgan City, Leech, Cape Haiti Jan. 18, St. Marc 20th, Jeremie 22d, Petit Goave 23d, Miragoane 25th, Gonaives 26th, and Inagua 27th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS New York, Garvin, Azua Jan. 18, Santo Domingo 19th, Macoris 23d, Sanchez 24th, Samana 24th, Puerto Plata 25th, Montecristi 25th, and Turks Island 26th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Boyce, Tampico Jan. 24 and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Jan. 16, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Dona Amelia, (Port.,) Jensen, Manaos Jan. 15 and Para 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Allianca, Beers, Colon Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Jan. 19, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS El Rio, Quick, from New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Russell, Santos Jan. 8, Bahia 13th, and St. Lucia 24th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Penarth Jan. 9, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Brown, Newcastle Jan. 17, in ballast to Goepel & Trabe. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Mayaguez Jan. 11, Yabucoa and Arroyo 15th, St. Johns, P. R., 16th, Port de Paix 27th, with mdse. and one passenger to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Jan. 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Off Sandy Hook Lightship at 10:20 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool Jan. 22, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, overcast and very hazy.

The marine observer at Sandy Hook reports that there are no lights in Gedney Channel to-night.

Sailed.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) for London.
SS Ohio, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Spoken.

Bark Alexander Lawrence, (Nor.,) Haavesen, from New York Nov. 6 for Brisbane, was spoken Dec. 18 in lat. 24 S., long. 32 W.

Ship Dirigo, Goodwin, from New York Nov. 27 for San Francisco, was spoken Dec. 18 in lat. 5 N., long. 29 W.

Bark Brunel, (Br.,) Frampton, from New York Nov. 7 for Hong Kong, was spoken Dec. 25 in lat. 25 S., long. 34 W.

Bark Thomas H. Perkins, Cook, from Rosario Dec. 3 for Boston or New York, was spoken Dec. 26 in lat. 26 S., long. 33 W.

Bark East African, (Br.,) Putt, from New York Dec. 24 for Anjer, was spoken Jan. 9 in lat. 35 N., long. 45 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—SS Aladdin, (Nor.,) Capt. Schyott, from New York Jan. 9 for China and Japan, passed Gibraltar Jan. 26.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Gardenia, (Br.,) Capt. Rutherford, sld. from Stettin for New York Jan. 27, not as previously reported.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Stettin for New York Jan. 28.

SS Sarnia, (Br.,) Capt. Wyatt, sld. from Genoa for New York Jan. 28.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Hamburg for New York Jan. 29.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New York Jan. 29.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Gothenburg for New York Jan. 29.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New York Jan. 30.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New York Jan. 2, arr. at Marseilles Jan. 30.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New York Jan. 14, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Cassius, (Ger.,) Capt. Unruh, from Japan and China for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Gross, from New York Jan. 18, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Attree, from New York Jan. 13, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York Jan. 16, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York Jan. 14, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York Jan. 16, reported arrived at Hamburg Jan. 29, is ashore in the River Elbe.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, for New York, sld. from Antwerp Jan. 30 and passed Flushing at 2 P. M. same day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

ASPECTS OF SOCIOLOGY.

J. G. Brooks of Harvard Told What Books Should Be Read and How to Read Them.

John Graham Brooks of Harvard began, yesterday morning, at the Berkeley Lyceum, a course of twelve lectures, to be given under the auspices of the League for Political Education. These will be delivered at 11 A. M. on Mondays and at 4:30 P. M. on Fridays. Mr. Brooks has taken as his general subject, "Sociology in Its Practical Aspects." The lecture yesterday was on, "What Literature to Read, and How to Read It." The same subject was discussed by Mr. Brooks before the Teachers' College, on Morningside Heights, in the afternoon, and he will also lecture upon it at Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow before the Committee on Philanthropy of the Council of Jewish Women.

Mr. Brooks advised that the subject of siciology be studied "from three points of view: First, the poetry of it; next, the transition from the poetic idea to the working out of this idea and the dealing with facts, and then the records and reports of the work being done in different countries of the world. The poetic instinct, he said, will prevent one from having harsh views of human society, and will give to the mind a perfect conception of the whole subject, rounded and complete.

After calling attention to some of the books that should be read, Mr. Brooks said that he would try to answer the question, "How should we read?" The primary object of readings in sociology is to discover ourselves, to ascertain the relations of our own temper, qualities, and character to the subject. "I have found," he said, "the best way to find this out is to read books that are antithetical, that represent the two great types of human society." These types are the individualistic and socialistic relations. One sees things in a socialistic way because the temper and quality of his mind are socialistic or because he is individualistic he sees them "individualistically." One should learn as soon as possible what is the temper of his own mind, and how he looks upon the great facts of human society.

For the individualistic view, Mr. Broo

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Vilas Continues His Attack on the Nicaragua Canal Bill, Refusing to Fix a Time for a Vote.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY UP.

A Treaty with Japan Ratified by the Senate—Correspondence in the Sanguilly Case—Controller Eckels on the Currency Question.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hill introduced a bill granting a pension of $75 a month to the widow of Gen. Joseph B. Carr, and explained that a like bill had previously passed Congress and been sent to the President, who had not signed it; but it was claimed at the Pension Office that it had failed to become law because Congress was in recess during the ten days allowed for the signature or veto of bills. He doubted the propriety of that ruling, but felt that the simplest and easiest way was to pass the bill over again. The bill was passed; as was also another bill governed by the same facts, increasing the pension of the widow of Gen. Hough to $50 a month.

Bills to provide for the revision and codification of the criminal and penal laws of the United States; to consolidate the circuit and district courts of the United States, and relating to the employment of counsel by the Attorney General or by District Attorneys, were introduced by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the recent Presidential and State election in Delaware, and whether that State is in the enjoyment of a republican form of government; referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill giving certain powers to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as to the stretching of wires for illuminating purposes during inauguration week was resisted by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who denounced the "obstinacy and wrong-headedness" of the Commissioners, using, as he said, "measured phrases," and who declared his belief that, by the 4th of March, the streets of Washington would be found in a "deformed and disfigured condition."

The bill was defended by Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who said that it would not affect the streets in any way. He modified the bill so as to confine it to overhead wires.

After a long discussion the bill was passed, with an amendment prohibiting specifically the construction of underground conduits for the purpose.

The Canal Bill.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up, and unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in charge of the bill, to have the vote taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) objected. The stage of the debate, he said, had not been reached when a time should be fixed for the vote.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) suggested an extension of the time until Thursday next at 4 o'clock, but to that Mr. Vilas also objected.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) appealed to Mr. Vilas to withdraw his objection and let a time be fixed for a final vote.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) joined in the appeal on the special ground of allowing the Bankruptcy bill to be taken up and acted on.

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) one of the opponents of the Nicaragua Canal bill, said that in the present shape of the measure its opponents could not consent to a fixed time for taking the vote. The conditions of the measure had undergone much change recently, and there were many amendments to be offered to it. It, therefore, ought not to be urged with whip and spur.

Remarks in favor of speedy action on the Nicaragua Canal bill were made by the two California Senators, (White and Perkins.)

The pending question was on the motion made by Mr. Vilas last Thursday for the recommittal of the bill to the Select Committee on the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) argued against the motion, and brought into his remarks an argument against the Bankruptcy bill, if it were to provide for involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) said that it was not to be taken for granted that the opponents of the Nicaragua Canal bill were opposed to the scheme of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by a canal. He favored that project, but opposed the instrumentalities by which the pending bill proposed to effect it. It was a matter which required the gravest and most deliberate discussion.

Mr. Vilas in Opposition.

Mr. Vilas, advocated his motion to recommit, alluding to the inter-oceanic canal project as "a historic dream."

Mr. Vilas went on to criticise the bill in detail, stating that the stock was non-assessable; that the stockholders were not to be called on to contribute a dollar to the work, and that the Government of the United States was to pay all the cost of construction and become the sole owner and proprietor of the canal, assuming all the risks, which included possibly that of war. He quoted some other provisions of the bill the effect of which was that "the United States should crawl into the skin of this defunct corporation," the Maritime Canal Company. There was one section of the bill, he said, which became immediately operative, even if no work were ever begun on the "already discredited route," and that was for the payment of $4,500,000 and interest to the company, although all the property of the company at the present moment could not be estimated at more than $500,000. He felt bound to protect from such robbery the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. Vilas occupied the floor up to 5 o'clock, when he yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business. That motion was agreed to, and soon afterward the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Arbitration Treaty Reported.

Immediately after the Senate convened in executive session Mr. Sherman reported the general treaty of arbitration, as amended Saturday by the committee. The first of these amendments, as previously stated in these dispatches, adds at the end of the first article the clause:

"But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either with any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement."

The second strikes out all reference, wherever it occurs, to the King of Sweden and Norway as the umpire where the tribunal fails to agree upon such umpire.

After the report was made Mr. Sherman asked that, inasmuch as the text of the convention had been made public, the injunction of secrecy be removed from the text of the amendments, but Senator Morgan objected, and the request was denied.

No attempt was made to arrange a time for the consideration of the treaty, nor was anything said about debating it in open session.

Japanese Treaty Ratified.

The Senate made short work of the treaty negotiated with Japan. The treaty puts into operation at once the sixteenth article of the treaty of commerce and navigation negotiated between the United States and Japan at Washington Nov. 22, 1894, and proclaimed March 21, 1895. This treaty, according to the nineteenth article, is to "go into operation on the 17th day of July, 1899, and shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from that date. Either high contracting party shall have the right at any time thereafter, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this treaty shall wholly cease and determine."

Article XVI., which, under the terms of the treaty, is put into full force and effect at once, reads as follows, and is expected to be of inestimable benefit to the manufacturers and exporters of the United States:

"The citizens or subjects of either of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native citizens or subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law."

MANY BILLS ARE PASSED.

Consideration Refused to the Measure to Prevent Ticket Scalping—Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the House to-day Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) called up the "anti-scalping" bill, but the question of consideration being raised, the House, by a vote of 34 to 88, refused to consider it. These bills were passed:

To prevent the carrying from one State to another of obscene literature or articles designed for inocent or immoral uses.

Extending the time for the completion of bridges across the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Giving officers in the volunteer army the brevet rank held by them and the right to wear the uniforms of those ranks.

Providing that surgeons and assistant surgeons of soldiers' homes may be appointed from others than those who are disabled in the service of the United States.

For the recognition of officers of the army to whom medals of honor have been awarded by placing the letters "M. R." after their names in the army register; extending the authority of the President to issue medals of honor to persons attached to the army, (in addition to officers and enlisted men.)

To commission Passed Assistant Surgeons as such in the navy.

To restore to his former rank and place on the retired list Commander John N. Quackenbush, United States Navy.

Granting to the State of Colorado, for a State Soldiers' Home, 557 acres of land in the Fort Lyon reservation and the buildings thereon.

Exempting from payment of $1.25 per acre, in addition to the Indian price, certain settlers on the ceded Sioux Reservation in Nebraska and North Dakota. It already applies to that portion in South Dakota.

Authorizing the entry of public lands containing petroleum under the mining laws—to offset a recent ruling of the Interior Department invalidating title to such.

Directing the issue of patents for the located, but unconfirmed, lands in Louisiana, 288 tracts, amounting in all to about 80,000 acres.

A bill called up by Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.,) to pay T. J. Pitzer of Barbourville, Ky., $400 for two mules taken by the Union forces during the war precipitated a lively discussion of the expediency of paying war claims, Messrs. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) and Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) opposing and Messrs. Colson and McCall (Rep., Tenn.,) approving. The bill failed, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The Diplomatic Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hitt stated in general terms the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried was $1,676,909, less by more than $400,000 than the estimates sent by the Secretary of State. The net increase in the bill over the total of the present law was $33,350. This was made up of items heretofore carried in the Sundry Civil bill, principally those of $33,000 for continuing the survey of the water boundary between the United States and Mexico and the subscription of the United States as an adhering member of the International Prison Congress. An apparent increase of $10,000 in the pay of Consuls, Mr. Hitt explained, would be really a net saving of $3,436. Of the appropriations made in the bill, the probability was that fully $400,000 would not be expended.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) asked to what extent the civil service law had been extended over the Consular Service.

Mr. Hitt replied that by order of Sept. 25, 1895, it was decided that Consular officers whose salaries or fees did not exceed $2,500 nor fall below $1,000 should thereafter be appointed by promotion in the service or after examination by a board of employes in the department. It was not, strictly speaking, an extension of the civil service law.

The paragraph appropriating $6,000 to carry out the treaty arrangements with Germany and Great Britain regarding Samoa met the decided disapproval of Messrs. Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) and McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,)

Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.)—This is a treaty obligation, and the gentleman would not have the House repudiate it?

Mr. McMillin—Congress can repeal it. The House can refuse to appropriate and should refuse to do so.

A motion to strike out the appropriation was disagreed to without division.

Without completing the reading of the bill, the committee rose, and, after passing a bill to pension Catharine G. Lee of Virginia, daughter of William Prosser, a Revolutionary soldier, and herself a widow of thirty-seven years, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SANGUILLY CASE.

Correspondence Sent by the President to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence in the Sanguilly case. Mr. Olney says in his report to the President:

"It should be added that in view of all the circumstances in this case, and especially of the long imprisonment already suffered by the accused, representations have been made to the Spanish Government which it is believed will not be without effect, that the case seems to be one in which executive clemency may be reasonably exercised."

The last communication in the voluminous correspondence, consisting of 316 numbers, is a letter from Consul General Lee dated Dec. 31 last, in which he says he visited the Cabanas fort and had a talk with Sanguilly, an American citizen, and formerly a General in the insurgent army. While a valiant officer in the previous war he had taken no part in this rebellion. "He had," writes Mr. Lee, "so far as I am informed, committed no overt act in that direction, (the present insurrection,) and was taken without arms in his hand, and while taking a bath in his house, Feb. 24, 1895. His second trial commenced Dec. 21, 1896, and ended by his being again sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. From this second sentence an appeal has been taken, which, whether successful or not, will greatly lengthen the time he has already passed in his cell. The lawyer who defended this prisoner in his first trial now looks from the bars of a cell adjoining his in the Cabanas fort, and I am informed that the lawyer who managed his appeal before the Madrid court has suffered in consequence thereof, so that it may be difficult to procure in Madrid another person versed in the law who will consent to manage for Sanguilly the appeal proceedings.

"Only a few days after the arrest of Sanguilly a proclamation was issued offering amnesty to all persons in arms who would give themselves up. It seems that this ought to apply to persons who had been arrested without arms in hand. The other Cuban officers of distinction, Ramon Perez Trujillo and José Maria Timoteo Aguirre, were arrested, I am told, at the same time as Sanguilly, and for the same reason, namely, because it was thought that they would engage in war. After a short incarceration they were liberated.

"In view of these facts and for the additional reason that Sanguilly has been in a cell twenty-three months to date, is not in good health, and is suffering from old wounds, I respectfully suggest that the department bring these facts to the notice of the Madrid Government, and ask that instructions be wired that he be released from prison on the condition that he will leave the island and not return until the present war has terminated."

ECKELS ON THE CURRENCY.

The Controller Gives His Views to a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The exchange of views between Controller Eckels and members of the Banking and Currency Committee on financial questions was continued to-day. Mr. Eckels expressed the opinion that the only way to solve the present financial condition would be through a proper banking bill.

In reply to a question regarding bank issues, he said that if holders of notes knew that banks were able to pay in gold they would prefer paper to coin. Business people preferred paper to metallic money. Proportionate to the amount of business done, the amount of gold was practically nothing. As the system of clearing houses was developed, the exchange of gold in the settlement of differences was still further reduced. He said that Great Britain had nearer reached perfection regarding credit facilities than any other country. America came next, with Germany and France third and fourth.

His attention was called to the fact that Russia was trying to reach a gold standard, and he was asked what prevented her from doing so. He replied that it was the general condition of the country and people, the enormous rates of taxation, and other adverse conditions. If Russia, Austria, or any other country wanted gold, it would obtain it by giving for it what people desired more than gold—the exchange of products.

Mr. Newlands of the committee assumed that the United States would require $950,000,000 in gold to establish the system proposed, and asked Mr. Eckels where we would get the requisite amount.

Mr. Eckels replied that it would come from England, France, Germany, or some other country that had gold to sell. Countries which had gold ready to exchange for products they needed could always be found. The percentage of gold held by Great Britain against its credits was the smallest in the world.

Replying further to Mr. Newlands, Mr. Eckels said he thought Brazil and Chile wise now in going to a gold basis. However, what was needed in the United States could not be gauged by what was necessary in Italy, Russia, or in a South American republics. The conditions in these countries were different. The people there did not understand credit facilities and did not take advantage of them. As these countries increased their banking facilities, the demand for gold would decrease. The surrender of gold by a country, as a rule, was purely voluntary. The trouble here was that the gold was taken from the Treasury instead of in the usual way in the course of trade.

A declaration by the Controller that he believed the single gold standard essential to the prosperity of a great commercial nation nearly precipitated a silver discussion; but the settlement of a question of order as to who was entitled to the floor occupied the remainder of the session, and the committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, when the Controller will be asked to discuss the several bills before the committee proposing general changes in the banking system.

SUBSTITUTE NOMINATION MADE.

The President Sends in a New Name for a District Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The opposition to the confirmation of W. D. McHugh, to be District Judge for the District of Nebraska, whose nomination was sent to the Senate Dec. 9 last, has become so determined, and the Committee on the Judiciary has so manifestly reached the conclusion to hold the case up, that the President to-day withdrew the name of McHugh and sent in that of William H. Munger.

Mr. Munger is said to be an old resident of the State, and one of its practitioners, who stands very high with the bar and the general public. He resides at Fremont, about fifty miles west of Omaha. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and was identified during the recent campaign with the gold wing of the Democratic Party. Senators Thurston and Allen speak well of him as a man and a lawyer.

To Investigate Army and Navy Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) introduced in the House to-day a resolution directing the Naval and Military Committees of the House to investigate the reason for the adoption of ammunition of different kinds and calibres, and rifles of different calibres and systems of construction for the use of the army and navy, and to inquire into the alleged defects in the rifles of the army and navy, and whether said rifles and ammunition have any advantages over the Springfield rifles, with which the army and navy have heretofore been equipped. A preamble to the resolution says that the adoption of one style of rifle by the army and another by the navy is a reflection upon each other, and that it is rumored that both arms are more or less defective.

Romer Shoals Fortification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Fischer of Brooklyn, who recently introduced a bill appropriating $5,000 for a survey by the engineer officers of the army of Romer Shoals, in New York Harbor, appeared to-day before the Sub-Committee on Fortifications and explained briefly the ultimate purpose of his bill, which is to place heavy armament in position there for the better protection of New York Harbor. Mr. Fischer laid before the committee a map prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the contour and cross sections of the shoals. He explained that only two acres need be reclaimed, at an expense not exceeding $150,000.

A Law Without the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The act of Congress granting the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company the right to construct and operate a railway through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory has become a law without the President's signature, the statutory ten days having expired without action by the President.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

F. W. Kickbusch, Jr., of Wisconsin, Consul at Stettin, Germany.

H. E. Davis of the District of Columbia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

W. H. Munger of Nebraska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Wickoff, to be Colonel.

Major C. C. Hood, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Constant Williams, to be Major.

Senator Harris Much Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The venerable Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been quite ill for some weeks, is stated to be considerably improved in health this evening. In point of fact, as one of his attendants said, he was sitting up, and expressing his opinion of public and private affairs with all his characteristic vigor of language.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit."
—Shakespeare.

To put it briefly: We now offer special bargains in all departments, to make room for new goods.

Solid Antique Oak Dining Table,
(6 ft. Extension,)
Only $4.

This is just a hint of the rare bargains that await you. Come and see them for yourself, and try our convenient "Long Credit" system.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

GROW OLD GRACEFULLY.

How You May Do So and Continue to be a Joy to Your Friends.

Young ladies may be beautiful, but nothing is more attractive in this world than a lovely old lady, with her white hair, her rosy face, wrinkled it may be, but with eyes beaming with kindness even through her spectacles. But what can be sadder than a sickly old lady, who suffers and feels that she is a burden to those around her, and whose joy in life has departed! Is it not sorrowful?

But there is really no need for elderly ladies to be weak or sickly. They can build up their health and keep it after it is once secured if they will only adopt the right means. Many aged people have discovered a way to renew their strength and vitality when they feel weak and worn out and others may profit by their experience. Here is a recent opinion on this important subject:

Mr. Walter P. Chapman, 20 Hanover St., Baltimore, writes: "My grandmother, who is past ninety years of age, has been using Duffy's pure malt whiskey for about three years, and it has acted almost like a charm. It has always given her an appetite and prevented any disorder of the stomach. She could not do without it."

In the above and thousands of other cases, Duffy's pure malt whiskey has proved a godsend to elderly men and women who lacked health and strength. This is because it is a wonderful tonic and nerve food. Therefore, be sure and get Duffy's pure malt, no matter how much you may be urged to try something cheaper.

JUSTICE ASKED FOR KELLETT.

Secretary Olney Insists that the Assault on the Vice Consul General in Siam Be Promptly Tried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—United States Minister John Barrett, at Bangkok, Siam, has been instructed by Secretary Olney to press for a reference of the assault on Vice Consul General Kellett to a mixed tribunal and for a prompt hearing.

The gunboat Machias was ordered to Bangkok to support this demand, and is now there. If necessary, other vessels of the Asiatic fleet will be dispatched to Siam.

A GERMAN MINISTER ATTACKED.

Another Assault by a Siamese Mob on a Foreign Diplomat.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Dispatches have been received here from Bangkok stating that Herr Kempermann, the German Minister to Siam, has been attacked in the streets by a Siamese mob, who defied the efforts of the police to quell their rioting. An American engineer named Bonnet, the dispatch says, placed himself at the head of the police and led them against the mob, dispersing them and rescuing the Minister.

The Berlin semi-official press are rather skeptical as to the truth of the story, and back their opinions as to the falsity of the report by asserting that the German Minister to Siam is absent from Bangkok at the present time.

JANUARY TREASURY FIGURES.

An Increase in the Public Debt—Deficiency in Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during January of $15,078,735.22. The interest-bearing debt increased $2,120,916. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $140, and cash in the Treasury decreased $12,957,959.22.

The balances of the several classes of debt Jan. 31 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,750; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,382,930.26; debt bearing no interest, $374,623,057.14; total, $1,223,370,737.40.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were $595,975,573, an increase of $15,166,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $858,553,910.21. The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance, $115,362,420.73. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $7,183,139.41, the total at the close being $182,387,121.93. Of silver there was an increase of $4,120,764.57. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $16,573,729.14, against $16,159,153.27 at the end of the previous month.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the circulation of National bank notes during January decreased $568,296, as compared with the corresponding month last year. During the year ended Jan. 31, 1897, the increase in National bank note circulation was $21,600,500. The total amount outstanding Jan. 31, 1897, was $235,008,085.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the month of January shows that the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $5,952,395. The receipts were $24,316,994 and the expenditures $30,269,389. Large interest payments, amounting to $6,764,051, swelled the deficiency for the month. The excess of expenditures over receipts since July 1, 1896, the beginning of the fiscal year, was $43,854,792. In January, 1896, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $3,291,670.

During January the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted in value to $9,851,220. The gold coined aggregated $7,803,420. Silver dollars numbering 1,812,000 were coined.

GEN. CRAIGHILL RETIRED.

Gives Up His Post of Chief of Engineers—Col. John M. Wilson to Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An order was issued from the War Department to-day placing Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, on the retired list, in compliance with a request made by the General in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 27. In his letter Gen. Craighill said:

"July 1, 1893, I could, under the law, have retired after forty years' continuous service as a commissioned officer, but I did not.

"July 1, 1895, the President could have retired me because I was sixty-two years of age; but he did not, having done me the honor six weeks previously to appoint me Chief of Engineers.

"July 1, 1897, I should, if alive and still in service, be necessarily retired, in compliance with the law, as on that day I would be sixty-four years of age.

"Including my time as a cadet, I would then have served forty-eight years, during which I have had little more than six months' leave of absence, or an average of about three or four days a year.

"Having still considerable vigor left, and wishing not to live in idleness the remainder of my life, I have sought for employment, with good prospects of securing it, which will be made better by an early retirement and not waiting for the formal operation of the law.

"Under the circumstances stated I hope it will not seem unreasonable if I wish to be retired before July 1, 1897, and I now have the honor to request that I may be permitted to do so Feb. 1, 1897."

The President to-day nominated Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers, with rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Wilson was born in Washington, D. C., and is fifty-seven years old. He went to Washington Territory in 1854, when a lad, and was appointed a cadet at West Point the following year. He was graduated in 1860.

His first service in the field was as Lieutenant of artillery at the first battle of Bull Run. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and was on McClelland's staff in the campaign in Maryland. In the latter part of the war he was Inspector General of the West Mississippi Division, under Gen. Canby.

In 1864 he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and from 1867 to 1870 assisted Gen. Newton in the Hudson River improvements near Albany. From 1871 to 1875 he was stationed on Lake Ontario in charge of the river and harbor plans, and was on similar duty in Oregon later, where he also had charge of fortifications and lighthouses in that region.

From 1879 to 1882 he was in charge of river and harbor works on Lake Erie. In June, 1885, he succeeded Col. Rockwell as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, with the rank of Colonel.

MARTIN A. KNAPP REAPPOINTED.

Nominated Again for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day nominated Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse, N. Y., to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. Mr. Knapp is now a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, having been appointed by President Harrison in 1891. He is fifty-four years old, being born in November, 1843, in Onondaga County, N. Y. His early life was passed on his father's farm. After a little district school training, he spent two years at the Homer Academy, and prepared for college at Cazenovia Seminary. He was graduated with the highest honors from Wesleyan University in the class of '68. He was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, and moved to Syracuse in 1870. He soon acquired a good reputation at the bar, being especially strong in corporation cases and as advisory manager of large interests.

Mr. Knapp has always been a Republican. James J. Belden, when Mayor of Syracuse, in 1877, appointed him City Attorney, and he served in that office under three following Mayors. He was a candidate for Mayor in 1883, but was defeated by 85 votes.

Liliuokalani Sees Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii paid a second visit to the White House this afternoon. When she was received by the President last week Liliuokalani expressed a desire to see Mrs. Cleveland, but the latter had gone out walking. Mrs. Cleveland sent word to the deposed Queen that she would be glad to see her informally, and appointed this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock as the time. The regular Monday reception of Mrs. Cleveland began at 5 o'clock, and Liliuokalani paid her respects and departed before the callers began to arrive. She will visit the Capitol to-morrow.

Three Indians Frozen to Death.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 1.—Word has just been received here showing the results of the severe weather on the Cheyenne Agency. Three Indians froze in their tents, and a number of others will die from the effect of the exposure. Thousands of head of cattle perished in the storm, and 300 were found dead in one place.

His Ancestors Revolutionary Heroes.

MEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 1.—Horatio Austin Smith, a farmer and milk dealer, and who had held many town offices, died here yesterday, in his ninety-fifth year. His father, Elijah Josiah Smith, his grandfather, and his two uncles, Josiah and Abraham Smith, all participated in the battle of Lexington.

Charles Dickens' Characters, Illustrated

By Charles Dana Gibson, are now appearing in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Dick Swiveller and The Marchioness are in the February number. Other equally familiar faces will appear through the year of 1897.

10 cents a copy. One dollar a year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

"SPEAKING OF WANAMAKER'S!"

The interest is continuous and active. New York understands more clearly daily that "down town" is mythical; that this old store is without equal as a centre of local travel.

Yesterday's great audience was dispersed at the many centres of interest.

THE FURNITURE

on the fourth floor enlists the thought of many house-keepers—and justly.

The great collection of Bedroom Suits gives great scope for selection, and by the magnitude of the offering reduces prices. Equal goods have recently been fifty per cent. higher, and they will be so again. Here's the list:

Eight varieties bird's-eye maple Bedroom Suits, vary from $26 to $102.
Six varieties curly birch Bedroom Suits, vary from $36 to $64.
Twenty varieties mahogany Bedroom Suits, vary from $52 to $295.
Thirteen varieties oak Bedroom Suits, vary from $17.50 to $80.
Fourteen sorts Toilet Tables of birch, oak, maple, mahogany, and white enameled. Prices $8 to $58.
Twenty-seven sorts Chiffoniers of birch, oak, maple and mahogany. Prices $4 to $38.
Twenty sorts Dressing Bureaus, birch, oak, maple and mahogany. Prices $8.75 to $95.

Since yesterday other items have been added as a part of this February operation.

A great assembly of oak Sideboards. All have fancy beveled edge mirrors, and swell or serpentine fronts. The prices are $24, $26, $27.50, $28, $38, $40 and upward.

In addition to the above, eight patterns of mahogany Bedroom Suits of high grade, are added at prices that go from $100 to $150.

Twenty new styles of men's Chiffoniers, with shaving glasses, at $12 to $37.50.

Wanamaker's Furniture store is aggressive and progressive. It takes and holds first rank.

Fourth floor.

DRESS SILKS

The satin striped Grenadines at Fifty Cents a yard challenge attention. They are in black, in white, in various combinations.

The Spring Silks are a museum of variety.

The Evening Silks are rich and gorgeous, tasteful and delicate.

The Rotunda is a veritable woman's exchange.

CRISPENE

the new fabric for women's Summer dresses is surprising and interesting many. Description will not convey an idea of it. Personal acquaintance is needed.

Associated with Crispene are the Organdies—fifteen new styles this morning, delicately beautiful as frosted mist. Nearby a fresh collection of French Challis.

Fourth avenue.

THE SHOW IN THE NIGHT

that occupies the place of the late Dazzling Assembly on the third floor commands a large auditory.

Under a brilliant glare of light are EVENING COSTUMES, DRESS STUFFS, SHOES, LACES, WAISTS, FANS, BONNETS. Just how all these things will appear at the most brilliant social functions is demonstrated by this show.

All women wish to see it.

Third floor.

LACES—AGAIN

Yesterday's announcement created so much interest that its detail is repeated:

Narrow net top Laces, just the thing for sleeve and neck trimming; values up to 40c a yd., now 15c.
Black Chantilly, Point de Esprit and Anglois Laces, wide, for skirt trimming; also ecru Applique and Lierre Laces, narrow and wide. Values up to $1 a yd., now 25c.
Linen Platt Valenciennes Laces, 12c, 15c and 20c a yd.; values up to 65c.
Isigny net top and Lierre Laces, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c a yd.; values up to $1.
Applique and Oriental Lace Insertings, 20c, 25c, 30c; values up to $1,
Net top Laces, 30c yd., values up to 65c.
Point Venise Laces, 50c, 60c and 70c a yd; a fraction of their value.
White Point Venise Laces, 30c and 40c a yd; values up to $2.25.
Point Applique, 25c, 28c and 30c a yd; values up to 75c.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S CAPES AND COATS

Sort of a grand round-up in imported Capes and Coats. Their season wanes—the prices fall.

Velour du Nord Jackets, beautifully braided or jetted, at $25 to $60.

Velour du Nord Capes, handsomely trimmed, $18 and $20.

A number of fine imported cloth Coats, elaborately trimmed, some with rich furs, at $18 to $45.

Big savings from early season prices.

Second floor.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

is coming. The Book Store heralds the day and the jovial nonsense that marks its celebration.

First shown this morning:
Flat Cards, 3c and upward.
Folding Cards, 4c and upward.
Booklets, 8c and upward.
Venetian Drops, 15c and upward.
Lace Valentines, 2c to 45c.
Novelties in a world of curious designs and shapes.

Ninth Street.

BOOK NEWS

Remember the February number is now ready. 5c; 50c a year.

CONTINENTAL BICYCLES

They are in the race for public favor in New York, and are expected to command it.

The price is $50 for either men's or women's.

First-class in all respects. Its competitors are only the other best and most costly wheels.

CONTINENT BICYCLES

Equal to the Continental in quality—different in construction. $37.50 for either men's or women's.

Basement.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Interesting, because they combine excellence and cheapness.

Terry Bath Robes, $2.
Cheviot Pajamas, 75c.
Neckwear, all styles, 25c.
Domet flannel Night Shirts, 50c.

A saving of nearly a half.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

DINNER SETS

Good for service, prettily decorated, and at prices that insure quick sales.

English porcelain, 100 pieces, brown, underglaze border pattern, $4.50 from $7.
American porcelain, 136 pieces, blue forget-me-not decoration, gold edges, $12; reduced from $25.
Haviland china, 100 pieces, blue flower decoration, $18; reduced from $27.50.
Haviland china, 113 pieces, rose decoration, $22.50; reduced from $27.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Secretary Morton Shows the Economy He Has Practiced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Morton has issued a circular regarding the annual Governmental seed distribution, in which he shows exactly what the seed for the various sections of the country has cost, the amount purchased or contracted for, and makes a comparative statement with preceding years, showing that the plan which he has adopted gets nearly twice as much seed and of a better quality. Attention is also called to the fact that under his system only germinative seeds are obtained.

The total appropriation for seeds this year was $130,000, with $20,000 additional for testing, inspection, and other expenses of distribution. This $130,000 bought 10,053,839 packets of vegetable seeds, 1,012,500 packets of flower seeds, and 292,925 quarts of field seeds, such as corn, timothy, clover, &c. Each packet of vegetable seed costs less than six mills, each packet of flower seed less than eight mills, and each quart of field seed only a fraction over four cents. The total weight of the seed purchased is over 1,200,000 pounds. As put up for distribution, it would require seventy-five mail cars to contain it. The cost to the Post Office Department of handling this amount of seed is estimated at $100,000. The vegetable and field seeds would plant 227,346 acres.

The seed is purchased from contractors in different parts of the country, already put up in packages and labeled ready for mailing.

The circular concludes as follows: "The only further improvement that can be commended with sincerity is the total abolition of the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of seed by Governmental agencies."

Sues a Poet for Libel.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—J. P. Tardivel, proprietor of La Vérité, a newspaper of Quebec, has begun an action against Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, for alleged libel, and claims damages of $50,000. The libels are said to have been written in the last few years by Frechette, and published in the Montreal La Patrie.

CHARGE AGAINST W. L. TAYLOR.

Former Banker Said to Have Kidnapped Mr. Buchanan's Children.

William L. Taylor, a retired Wall Street banker, who lives with his family at 110 West Fifty-fifth Street, appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday, before Magistrate Brann, on a charge of kidnapping the three children of Charles P. Buchanan of the Hotel New Netherland.

Mrs. Buchanan, the mother of the children, was the daughter of Mr. Taylor. She died May 20, 1896, three months after having secured a divorce from Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan, who is a member of the tobacco firm of Buchanan & Lyall, was appointed guardian of the children after their mother's death, but soon afterward resigned and secured the appointment of his father, William Buchanan, in his stead. He said last night that he and his father had ineffectually tried several times to secure possession of the children. Mr. Buchanan said also that he would bring proceedings soon to learn how certain money and property, valued at $65,000, which he gave to his wife at the time of her divorce, is now being applied in the interests of her children.

Mr. Buchanan's charge of abduction was presented to the Grand Jury two weeks ago and dismissed. The Magistrate yesterday held Mr. Taylor for the Grand Jury in $500 bail. This was furnished by Frederick Bonner. Mr. Taylor said last night that he preferred not to discuss the matter.

Bank Examiner Judson Resigns.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Col. E. L. Judson, formerly Military Secretary to Govs. Hill and Flower, who has been for the past two years connected with the State Banking Department, has tendered his resignation as Bank Examiner to Superintendent Kilburn. It is understood that Col. Judson contemplates making connections with a large New York City financial institution.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE OHIO'S SOFT COAL TRAFFIC.

The Special Committee of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association Has Agreed on a Percentage Basis for the Railroads.

N. Monsarrat, President of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad; Washington E. Connor, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, and ex-Judge Stevenson Burke, comprising a special committee of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association, have agreed on a plan for the distribution of the Ohio soft coal traffic on the following percentage basis:

	Per Cent.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo	28.00
Toledo and Ohio Central	16.50
Wheeling and Lake Erie	13.55
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	12.00
Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking	12.00
Baltimore and Ohio	10.00
Pennsylvania	7.00

It was assert d on the authority of a member yesterday that the committee was of one mind with regard to the schedule. A few changes were made in the allotment of percentages, which were published a week ago. The Baltimore and Ohio was allowed 2 per cent. more, and the Pennsylvania and Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking each ½ per cent. more.

Representatives of the companies interested, although not wholly satisfied with the distribution, have informally assented to the schedule for the sake of keeping peace in the trade.

At the recent Columbus meeting of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association the roads that belong to the association demanded percentages which aggregated 114 per cent., and it became the duty of the special committee to scale the respective claims down to an aggregate of 100. The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking demanded, and received, an increased percentage of the traffic in consequence of its having increased coal mining facilities.

The fact that there is trouble in the Eastern soft coal trade had a harmonizing influence, it is said, on the deliberations of the Ohio soft coal men. The bituminous war in Boston has caused much feeling among large dealers, and the fear is expressed that the trouble will cost the soft coal roads $3,000,000 this year.

The assertion is made that nearly 2,000,000 tons of soft coal have been placed in Boston on contracts at cuts of from 40 to 50 cents a ton. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is reputed to have made most of these contracts with its New River coal.

The committee met last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to consider details of the percentage arrangement between the roads. None of the members would say what further conclusions had been reached.

"All that the public need know," said ex-Judge Burke, "is that the old rates are absolutely restored by order of the association with the approval of the roads. The agreement to that effect went into operation at midnight Wednesday last."

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT.

A Violation of the Law Ordered Stopped by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty, announced a decision in the matter of alleged unlawful rates and practices in the transportation of grain and grain products by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, and others, concerning a transportation practice of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

This company, owning the entire stock of the Iowa Development Company, which had been organized for the purpose of holding the title to certain lands of the railway company, caused grain to be purchased in Kansas City in the name of the Development Company, and transported over lines of the railway company to Chicago, and there sold upon the market. The Development Company had no bona fide interest in the transaction. Neither the railway company nor the Development Company purchased the grain for the purposes of ownership, the whole transaction being simply a device to secure its transportation at other than the published rates and the only rate paid was the profit upon the transaction, which varied with each shipment.

The commission holds that this constituted a violation of the second, third and sixth sections of the act to regulate commerce, and an order directing the railway company to cease and desist from such violation has been issued.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The work on hand for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is of such volume and urgency that the men in the car shops are to work ten, instead of nine, hours a day.

—The Mobile and Ohio Railway Company has given notice that, dating from to-morrow, it will make a "cut" of 5 cents per 100 pounds in corn and oats from St. Louis to Southeastern Interior points, and one of 4 cents to tidewater.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, said yesterday that the report that his road was to combine with the Northern Pacific Railroad was not worthy of consideration, as such a fusion was not even a possibility.

—Charles Fairchild and Alexander McNeill, who represent $1,000,000 in the stock of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, wish to have the property and finances of the road inquired into without prejudice to the present management. They have requested other stockholders to cooperate with them.

—The filling of the vacancy created by the death of George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's system, was discussed here yesterday. While it was thought probable that his successor would be Vice President Frank Thomson, Director A. J. Cassatt and Vice President James McCrea of the Southwest and Northwest systems were talked of. Perhaps there may be a division of the lines east and west of Pittsburg, and a President elected for Eastern and Western lines.

—"We have come into possession of a fine piece of property," said Theodore A. Havemeyer yesterday, in speaking of the Long Island Railroad and the Bay system. "It is capable," he continued, "of being developed into one of the greatest highways out of New York. We have given great weight to the report as to the condition of the road made by Mr. Vreeland. As I understand, we are to go right ahead with the tunnel and Atlantic Avenue improvement as soon as the necessary legislation as to the city is secured. As to the Atlantic Avenue road, we have here the only right of way through the city available for real rapid transit. When we carry people from Cortlandt Street to Jamaica in twenty minutes, we expect to divert the tide of population to Long Island."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Stephen Merritt Burial Company of New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Stephen Merritt, F. E. Campbell, and Thomas C. Lapham of New York.

—Hildebrand Banking Company of Brooklyn; capital $20,000. Directors—John H. Hildebrand, John F. Hildebrand, Annie Hildebrand, and Mary C. Hildebrand of Brooklyn.

—R. Steinecke Company of New York City, to manufacture cigars; capital, $15,000. Directors—Reinhold Steinecke, New York City; William Roberts, Thomas W. Maley, Jr., W. T. Anderson, and Frank Dodez, Brooklyn.

—Reynolds Turbine Governor Company of Altamont, Albany County; capital, $10,000. Directors—John V. Vanhensen, G. Y. Lansing, and George D. Atkins, Albany; John C. Pennoye, Washington, D. C., and W. G. Reynolds, Troy.

—International Rubber Clothing and General Supply Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward G. Milbury of New York City and Wilbur D. Gleason, Lottie P. Milbury, and Seth Milbury of Brooklyn; W. C. Giles, New York.

—Leet Land Company of Fredonia; capital, $93,000. Directors—Henry Lewerthy and Daniel R. Pritchard of Fredonia; William D. Leet, Laona; F. C. Laing and W. H. Stenger of Buffalo; Marion W. Schofield, Hartfield; W. H. Hamaker, Meadeville, Penn.

—Medical Treatment Company of New York City, to manufacture medicines and surgical instruments; capital, $1,200. Directors—Allen H. Oliver, New York City; William Burrows, Bayonne, N. J.; James E. Warner, Cranford, N. J.; W. V. Russ, Brooklyn, and William A. Heyward, Elizabeth, N. J.

"Swift-Winged Arrows of Light" AT THE GAS EXPOSITION, Madison Square Garden, 2 to 11 P.M. Daily Gas Cooking Demonstrations Day and Night by Mrs. Lemcke, Mrs. Rorer, and Miss Andrews.

Edison's Vitascope, A Coal Mine, THE GREAT TIFFANY GAS TOWER, Old Guard Band, A Poster Show.

WEDNESDAY EVENING GAS MEN'S NIGHT. WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OHIO GAS ASSOCIATION MEETING. Admission, 25c. Children with Adults, Free.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Buy your next bicycle intelligently; visit the "Kimball" factory; see how it is made; ask questions—it will help you choose.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

3,000 Bicycles, $5 Up.

200 second hand, all makes, great bargains, $5 up. Largest stock new cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., n'r Ann.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL, ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York. NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan. Now open for inspection and engagements. References required. Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class. Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars. CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER. S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD BUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-1aw6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-1aw6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-1aw6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City. Ja26-1aw6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS. PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. Ja5-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Bullwinckel, Ernest August Henry Bullwinckel, Henry Bullwinckel, and to all persons interested in the estate of ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Bausch, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja12-1aw6wTu

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN and NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

MALONE, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Malone, Veronica Malone, George Malone, Harry Malone, Jennie Malone, and Edward Malone, and generally to the creditors of WILLIAM MALONE, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys by Jane Malone, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Malone, deceased, and why the petitioner should not have such further or other order or relief in the premises as to the court may seem just; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN COTT & EISKINER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 52 Wall Street, New York City. ja5-1aw6mTu

PELL, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Libee Nutting, trustee; The Lovejoy Company, Albert Pell, Henry Lindenmeyr, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, Miller, Sloan & Wright, Myrick Plummer, Watson F. Munger, William P. Dane, Heber Wells, Charles Schneider, Francis R. Ross, Bayonne Furniture Improvement Company, Edward Kimpton, Oscar J. Maigne, American Lead Pencil Company, John D. Lohman, James H. Gafney, Charles A. Jackson, Fitz J. Fisher, Charles Lovell, Frank L. Lovell, Frank H. Lovell, Jr., James H. Callendar, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and William J. Pell, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of WILLIAM J. PELL, deceased, and to Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys by Jane Malone, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Malone, deceased, and why the petitioner should not have such further or other order or relief in the premises as to the court may seem just; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor. ja19-1aw14wTu

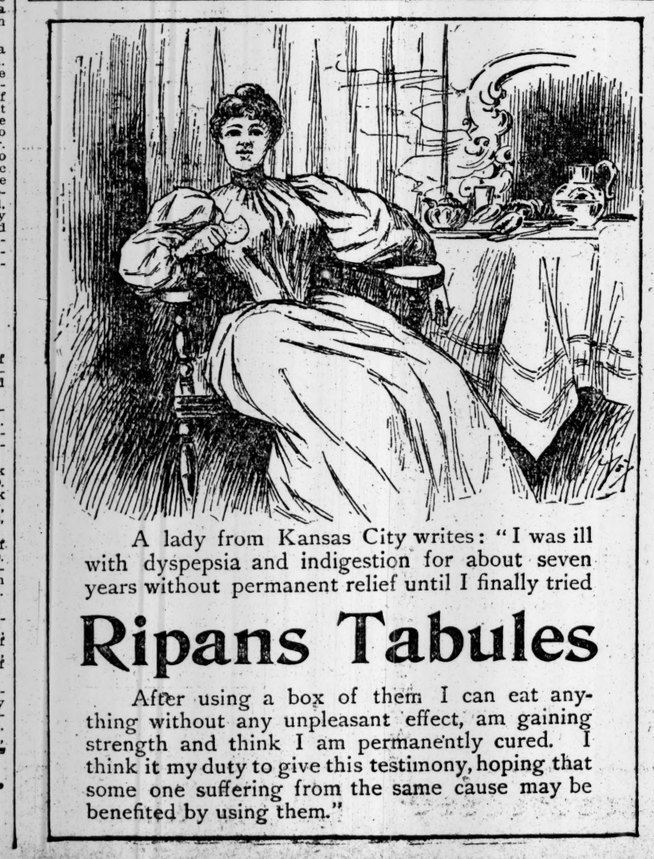
LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of Isaac A. Geery, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the tenth day of March, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Lewis T. Titus, assignee of above-named Isaac J. Geery, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the City and County of New York to [L. S.] be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, presiding Justice of the said court, this eighteenth day of January, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Assignee, 54 William Street, New York City. ja19-1aw6wTu



A lady from Kansas City writes: "I was ill with dyspepsia and indigestion for about seven years without permanent relief until I finally tried

Ripans Tabules

After using a box of them I can eat anything without any unpleasant effect, am gaining strength and think I am permanently cured. I think it my duty to give this testimony, hoping that some one suffering from the same cause may be benefited by using them."

Flint's Fine Furniture. Useful Novelties. Shaving Stands, $700.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1aw6mTu

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors. d22-1aw6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next,—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-1aw6mTu

WHITE, LOUISE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ann Minot, Mary Dacres, Mary Jane Harkness, Ena Isaacs, a legatee and minor less than fourteen years old, residing with her father, Flossie Misell, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, Newton Bradley Misell, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with his parents, Gracie Elizabeth Currie, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with her grandmother, Elizabeth A. Smith, Ella Mendez, Florence N. Leo, Mrs. George H. Davis, Rose Davis, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, and Stephen Bravo, and to all persons interested in the estate of LOUISE WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simeon N. Leo, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GILBERT W. MINOR, Attorney for Petitioner, 206 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw4wTu

PARISH, MARIA B.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary Seymour, Henry Seymour, John C. Seymour, Susie Seymour Bathgate, Rachael Morgan Seymour, Walter Seymour, Minot Morgan Seymour, Edward J. Phillips, William M. Phillips, Harry Seymour, Frank Seymour, Eliza Mary Seymour, Hattie Seymour, and Eliza Otto Seymour, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza M. Perkins, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of August, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Maria B. Parish, late of the City and County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja5-1aw6mTu

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point in the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and the franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and houses, interests and estates of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and the cost and expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. L. SCHOFIELD, Master in Chancery.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor. ja19-1aw14wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (PART I.) OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city on the 28th day of January, 1897.—Present: Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of "D. G. FRANCIS & CO." for authority to change its name to "GEORGE H. RICHMOND & CO.":

Upon reading and filing the petition of D. G. Francis & Co., a domestic stock corporation, verified on the 27th day of January, 1897, by George H. Richmond, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "George H. Richmond & Co.", and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, thereto annexed, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and upon reading and filing proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in two newspapers in the City and County of New York, to wit: The New York Law Journal and The New York Press; and upon reading and filing the consent of D. G. Francis to such change of name; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by said petition and affidavits and certificate presented therewith that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, that the petition has been duly published and that notice of the presentation, as required by law, has been given;

Now, on motion of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, attorneys for the said petitioner—no one appearing in opposition thereto—it is

Ordered, that said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, D. G. Francis & Co., be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "George H. Richmond & Co." on and after the 1st day of March, 1897.

And it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said company is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State;

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof. Entered

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C. f2-1aw3wT&f23.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—McCLELLAND COLT COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. McCLELLAND, Jr., defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 7, 1896.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 33 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant, William F. McClelland, Jr.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which order is dated the 24th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said City and County of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1897.

SOLOMON A. HYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. ja12-1aw6wTu

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 24th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the firm name of "Clapp & Company," that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp for the benefit of creditors at his office in the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December, 26, 1896. WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Jr., Assignee. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Assignee. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. d29-1aw6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Commonalty of the City of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street, thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some near

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—American Symphony Orchestra—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Kismet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Butterfly—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Charity Ball.
MURRAY HILL—Northern Lights—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1897.

"A MUNICIPAL PARTY."

At a Good Government Club dinner the other night Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM said: "The time has now arrived for fully and thoroughly organizing a municipal party." By this he meant that the time has come for effecting an organization whose aim would be to divorce city government from party politics and bring about a non-partisan, businesslike administration of municipal affairs.

The time has undoubtedly come when this cause should be taken up anew with earnestness and vigor, and an organization formed to bring it all the support possible. If the time does not appear altogether so promising as it did in 1894, when the Constitution was so changed as to separate municipal from general elections and to embody beyond the reach of politicians the requirements of civil service reform, it is due mainly to disappointment caused by a failure to fulfill completely the pledges then made. An absolute elimination of party politics from city elections and the establishment of non-partisanship in municipal administration were the sum and substance of the platform of the Committee of Seventy in 1894. It was promulgated by the Good Government Clubs, and heartily approved by the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, and other civic organizations, was accepted with seeming earnestness and good faith by the State Democracy and the German Reform Union, and was acquiesced in, if not formally "indorsed," by the Republican organization of the city.

The ticket then nominated did not fully represent the main principle of the platform, but the candidate for Mayor declared that it met his "entire approval," and he promised that if elected he would "adhere to this policy" throughout his administration. It was upon this issue that Mayor STRONG was elected, aided by the revelations of police corruption made the same year by the Lexow committee, but the policy to which he pledged himself has not been consistently carried out. If it had been, the cause of non-partisanship in municipal government would have been stronger than it is to-day. The department in which the administration has been most successful, and in which it is most popular, that of Street Cleaning, is the one in which the principle was applied in the appointment of its head and has been applied unflinchingly by that head. This fact affords the most promising omen in the present situation.

But apart from the disappointment which the present "reform" administration has in some respects occasioned, this year ought to be peculiarly favorable for prosecuting a vigorous municipal campaign on the issue of non-partisan city government. It is the first opportunity under the revised Constitution for a separate election for municipal offices, and it will only be complicated with the election of Assemblymen, and they may be regarded as representatives of municipal interests at Albany. It comes after the same revision of the Constitution has made the application of civil service rules obligatory to the limit of practicability, and has cut off the "spoils" that have been the chief source of party strength in municipal contests heretofore. It will probably be the first election for the Greater New York, under a new charter, when there will be the strongest possible inducement for all good citizens to unite regardless of party considerations to save the metropolis of America from the consequences of misrule and to give it the benefits of an administration of its affairs by capable and honest men. There will be so much at stake in the government of the city and so little at stake in politics that it ought to be easy to revive and greatly strengthen the sentiment in favor of non-partisan management in civic affairs.

Now, let this organization of a municipal party be started with the sympathy and support of leading citizens of both parties, such as took part in the preliminaries of the canvass of 1894; let it be started early and directed distinctly upon the principle of separating municipal administration from party politics, and insisting upon the nomination of candidates when the time comes who stand avowedly for that principle, and can be trusted to apply it, and there is good ground for confidence that the people can be rallied to its support in such force that it can compel the adoption of its fundamental principle and the nomination of candidates who will faithfully adhere to it, even if it should not seem advisable to put forth a ticket of its own. The main thing for the present is to get the organizing process started and work up the sentiment upon which it is to rely for success.

PAYN AND BLACK.

In some of its aspects the appointment of PAYN rises above the proportions of a political scandal and becomes a public danger. If, in the first month of his term, Gov. BLACK outrages decency and affronts public opinion by putting this notorious corruptionist in the highest office of trust in his gift, what may not an alarmed people apprehend from him in the remaining twenty-three months? If Mr. BLACK were a hardened and unscrupulous old politician this defiant act would be universally accepted as a public notice that he meant to loot the State during the two years of his Governorship. But Mr. BLACK is not old and he is not known to have hardened his heart altogether against things honorable and of good repute. He is one of the youngest and at the time of his nomination least known of all the men, great and small, who have ever held that high office. Every consideration of pride and ambition and that love of popular approval which every man has in his bosom should have prompted him and prevailed upon him to reconsider his promise to PAYN as soon as the volume and the character of the protest gave convincing proof of his gross unfitness.

This infra-human shamelessness and obstinacy in wrongdoing amaze the people of the State and portend an administration full of evil. Men declare that if Mr. BLACK intended to be a good and worthy Governor he would never insist on appointing a rapscallion like PAYN to any office. They are beginning to ask what it all means. Mere loyalty to a "friend under fire" does not explain it. The doctrine of reward for partisan services cannot be stretched far enough to cover so glaring a malfeasance. What are Gov. BLACK'S motives? The question is unpleasant, but he must remember that the situation that provokes it is extraordinary. PAYN'S motives we know. His notorious career, his confessions on the witness stand, the judgments recorded against him and his great need reveal as by the light of noonday the secret of his desire for an office that puts the richest corporations in the State absolutely in his power—for the authority to order investigations in season and out of season gives to the office all the power required to execute the purposes of PAYN. PAYN we understand, as we understand the armed and masked highwayman crouching in the hedgerow. For why does he give up the profitable business of lobbying for his numerous corporations to take an office of which the salary fixed by law is only $7,000?

The greater question, however, is, why should Gov. BLACK so strenuously insist on giving this power of blackmail to a man so eminently capable of using it? It cannot be supposed that he personally wishes to share in the plunder. That PAYN is to have it all is equally unthinkable. Nor will any considerable number of persons believe that it is to go to the campaign chest of the Republican Party.

As conjecture ranges over the field it impinges upon some conspicuous politicians as probable participants in the illicit gains of the Insurance Superintendency, but their relations to BLACK, and more particularly to his nomination, instantly call up again the question of his motives.

In any analysis the responsibility is on Mr. BLACK, and the immediate damage is to his personal and official character. We do not know that it can be affirmed of a Governor who appoints LOUIS F. PAYN to be Superintendent of the Insurance Department that he has any character left. Character is that fruit of upright conduct which gives people confidence in its possessor. But after the Payn appointment who can have confidence in BLACK? Is there anything worse that he can do? When a man has committed burglary, is it any compliment to him to say that he is above robbing hen roosts?

We are not consoled or reassured by the reflection that this scandalous appointment will shock the public and arouse them to turn Mr. BLACK'S party out of office. That is two years hence. Meanwhile the man who has defied the people, who has thrown away his good name and proclaimed himself capable of the most disgraceful Executive act that has stained the annals of that office within the memory of the present generation remains Governor of the State.

TICKET "SCALPERS" AS "FENCES."

We discussed some days ago the bill now pending in the House of Representatives making it a penal offense for any person to engage in the business of selling railroad tickets for inter-State travel unless he is the duly authorized agent of the company issuing the tickets, constituted such by written appointment. The purpose of this bill is to put an end to the practice known as "scalping," or selling "cut-rate" tickets. We set forth some of the reasons why this practice should be stopped in the interest of honest railroad management and in the interest of the public.

One point upon which more stress may well be laid is the incitement to crime which comes from this scalping practice. It has led to hundreds of cases of forgery in applications for tickets on various false pretenses, which tickets, being obtained at reduced rates or for nothing, are sold to "scalpers," and "no questions asked." In other cases counterfeit tickets have been made and worked off upon the public through the scalpers' offices. This is liable to prove to be a fraud upon the passenger who buys a cut-rate ticket and to cause trouble for the conductor who takes it in case the passenger escapes having to pay his fare a second time.

The existence of the "scalpers'" offices, some of which seem to be little better than the "fences" where stolen goods are received, affords a temptation to dishonesty on the part of railroad ticket agents and a means for secret evasion of agreements for maintaining passenger rates, thus violating the provision of the law against unjust discrimination. There is very little "legitimate" business in selling railroad tickets at reduced rates. The companies will redeem unused tickets and parts of tickets, and buying and selling those which the holders will not take the trouble to present for redemption would be a very small and unprofitable business and could not last long. No reasonable ground can be taken against the pending bill, which is recommended by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on the part of a legislative body that has already prohibited discrimination in rates for any manner of railroad traffic. It is a measure which ought to reach enactment without opposition.

LUXURY AND LABOR.

It was to be foreseen that a considerable number of clergymen would take for their text on Sunday the text with which Dr. RAINSFORD had already supplied the newspapers. Dr. RAINSFORD'S deprecation of ostentatious displays of wealth and fashion might have passed unnoticed if it had not been supposed to be aimed at a particular "fashionable event." This made it a "live topic," that is to say, a topic which is as available in many pulpits as on editorial pages. The employment of suggesting ways in which other people can spend their money has a fascination for many minds, and, before this controversy began at all, had engaged the attention of a leading publicist.

The discussion that Dr. RAINSFORD has unwittingly provoked can hardly fail to do good. It is a fact that people who have, as the phrase goes, more money than they know what to do with, and apparently nothing to do but to amuse themselves, have harder work to attain that end than other people, and constitute the most bored class of the whole community. It is a melancholy illustration of the powerlessness of great riches that the society event which has been the theme of so much comment should be so absorbing to society itself. There is undoubtedly a good deal of envy and vainglory and other anti-social passions stirred up in the corporate bosom of "society" by such an event. But, after all, the most apposite reflection is how dreary must be the lives of adults of either sex who can be engrossed for weeks by a consideration of the clothes they are to wear on a particular occasion. A late "leader of society" of the male sex related in his old age as one of his most tender and proud recollections his appearance in his youth at a fancy-dress ball in a particular suit of clothes. How extremely unamusing is the life of which this is one of the chief events. How very unenviable the people who are compelled to resort to these distractions. The more fully the preparations for a "great social function" are set forth in print, the deeper ought to be the pity of those who have the earning of their own livings as a permanent interest for those who lack that interest. The real happiness of life is, as the Roman historian said, to spend it intent on honest business or study. The man who is stirred to envy by the accounts which attest the mental vacuity of the unfortunate people who have nothing to do may flatter himself that he is an Anarchist, but he must be an inveterate snob, and a good deal of a fool.

Economically considered, a "great social function," as we have already pointed out, involves the employment of a great deal of labor which, in default of it, would be less profitably employed or not employed at all. The harder the times may be the more important is the relief thus administered. It may very well be that the money spent upon the preparations for a great ball might be spent upon some other object which would subserve the same economic purpose and be free from the objections that may be brought against an "ostentatious display of wealth and fashion." But in spite of preachers and publicists people will persist in spending their own money in their own way, and so long as their way is lawful, it is nobody's business but their own. In this case the question is not between diffusing through the community the amount of money a great ball would cost in this way and in some other way. It is practically a question between diffusing it in this way and not diffusing it at all. To those who object to the diffusion may be commended the words of Dr. GOTTHEIL: "The laborer is decidedly of the opinion that to preach economy to the rich when there is dearth of employment is about the worst thing that can be done to him."

ITALY OUT OF AFRICA.

The report that the Italian Government has decided to abandon its ill-fated enterprise of African colonization has been expected for some time. It is the logical conclusion of the treaty with Abyssinia, withdrawing all claim to an Italian protectorate, and is, moreover, made necessary by the fact that the colony thus circumscribed must be a heavy tax upon the Italian Treasury without bringing any commensurate advantage to Italian influence.

The history of the enterprise furnishes an excellent illustration of the methods of modern colonial expansion. An Italian ship owner in 1869 purchased from the Arab chiefs a small tract of land near the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb for a coaling station. The next year he enlarged his property by additional purchase, raised the Italian flag over it, and after some years of private rule formally handed it over to the Italian Government in 1882. Three years later the Egyptian Government announced that it must give up its occupation of Massowah, about 300 miles to the north, and next to Suez the most important port on the Red Sea. This gave an opportunity which the Italians seized eagerly, and, probably with an understanding with England, they occupied the place, for a time conjointly with the Egyptian troops, but soon alone. The next step was to secure the high land back from the coast. Massowah was low and unhealthy and thus unfavorable for the establishment of an Italian colony which it was hoped by the more sanguine would be the beginning of an Italian African empire. This naturally met with opposition from the Abyssinian chiefs, who, however, were generally worsted in battle, until by a treaty with one of them, MENELEK, an Italian protectorate over the whole land was recognized.

The colony, however, proved a failure, as the Italians persistently refused to emigrate, preferring good wages and comfortable living in America to no wages, a bare subsistence, and a most uncomfortable climate in Eurythrea. The failure of the colony carried with it failure in securing any financial returns, and the drain upon the Treasury at Rome became constantly more serious. With the consolidation of the power of MENELEK the assertion of Italian authority became more difficult, and it was not long before the disastrous Abyssinian campaign resulted in the defeat of Adowa and made necessary the giving up of the protectorate.

Since then the question before the Italian Government has been whether it is worth while, merely for the name of an African possession, to continue such a draft upon the almost bankrupt Treasury as made home development impossible. It should be remembered that the wisest of the Italian leaders were opposed to the whole scheme from the beginning, and CRISPI, DI RUDINI, and others only gave their assent because they found it impossible to stem the tide of popular enthusiasm. Now that their first judgment has received such emphatic indorsement, it is natural that they should seek in the most practical way possible to retrace the wrong step. For the present, it is stated that they will retain Massowah. That, however, can scarcely be permanent. The city without the highlands is of no advantage and a positive drag. It will in all probability not be long before that, too, will be given up, and the Italian possessions on the Red Sea be reduced to the original purchase of Signor RUBATTINO.

VAGRANTS AND BEGGARS.

The movement against vagrancy and street beggary that was begun yesterday has not been set on foot until after it was obviously and urgently needed. The object, of course, is to make it certain that nobody who is able to support himself shall be supported by public and promiscuous charity because he is unwilling to work. On the other hand, it is to make it more certain than it now is that nobody who is actually unable to support himself shall be left destitute. In order to bring about these two results and to insure that the charity of the charitable shall be utilized and not wasted, it has been necessary to secure cooperation between several municipal departments. The police must arrest casual beggars; the Police Magistrate must hold them; the Charity Organization Society must investigate the cases of mendicancy, and, finally, the Commissioner of Correction must convince the sturdy beggars that mendicancy is not so easy or pleasant a way of getting a living as honest labor.

There is no doubt that the practice of promiscuous alms-giving is responsible for the institution of an order of sturdy, or, as they are called in the ancient English statutes, of "valiant" beggars. Nobody is to be praised, on the contrary everybody deserves censure, who adopts this easy method of salving his own conscience with respect to appeals made upon him for aid. It is no doubt easier to give a poor devil something than to make investigation concerning him. But whoever adopts this easy method helps to encourage the adoption of beggary as an easy trade. It is within the experience of most people that appeals made in the name of hunger are apt to be made in the real behalf of thirst, and that a gift that can be used only for the purpose for which it is asked is apt to be rejected. Those provident persons who in past seasons have provided themselves with meal tickets redeemable at an agency of charity to be given in lieu of money have found that their offerings were either rejected outright by the more impudent beggars, or quickly thrown away by the more modest, as not meeting their requirements.

One of the saddest results of such an experience is that it induces the charitably disposed to generalize too rashly, and tends to harden their hearts against what may be really deserving applications. The best method of sifting the worthy from the unworthy that has yet been discovered, in respect to able-bodied applicants, is to offer them food in exchange for work. Wherever this choice has been presented, it has been found to have a marvelous effect in reducing the number of unfortunate poor men who are looking for work, but in the meanwhile require gifts of money. It is a very simple test, and it is not very creditable to this municipality that it should not have been as extensively and systematically applied here as it has been in other places. The application of it is part of the scheme that went into operation yesterday. Of course, the mere weeding out of the undeserving is only a preliminary to a proper organization of charity. But is is a necessary preliminary, and it is gratifying that it should have been at last seriously taken up by the authorities.

While we do not coincide with the view that the amendments to the arbitration treaty proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs take all the substance out of it and leave only an empty shell, they do impair its value and imperil seriously the chance of its ever becoming effective. The most important thing is to accept the principle of arbitration for settling international disputes and commit the two Governments to its application. It is nonsense to claim that this treaty does not sufficiently safeguard the interests of the United States, and to obstruct it by such unnecessary modifications is equivalent in the present situation to opposing the cause of international arbitration, which this agreement so hopefully presents as an example to the civilized world.

The report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forestry shows clearly the desirability of adopting the policy of adding to the State ownership of lands within the limits of the Adirondack Forest Preserve more rapidly than can be done by the process now relied upon. The State now owns less than a fourth of the area, and the lands upon which there are forest growths that it is desirable to preserve from destruction are largely in private hands. The Legislature should make provision not only for the protection of the present domain but for its completion. The commission reverts to its contention that the Constitutional prohibition of tree cutting should be so modified as not to interfere with "scientific forestry." It would be easy to secure the necessary modification if we could be assured of no purpose but the promotion of scientific forestry and have it presented clear of all other schemes, but the amendment proposed last year was a barefaced effort to open the forest lands to vandalism, and the commission destroyed all faith in the intelligence and honesty of its own purposes by favoring it.

The final letter of the Secretary of the Sculpture Society in respect to the Sherman Monument leaves the sculptor of the accepted design very evidently on the defensive and without any evident defense. He may, however, take the ground that, having secured the commission, he can afford to be put in the wrong. It is a great pity, however, that the competitive exhibition in the principal cities, proposed by the Sculpture Society, could not have been had. There was no reason why the selected sculptor or his committee should have shrunk from it except a consciousness that the chosen design could not stand the comparison. It seems that the capital will acquire another monument of the artistic grade of the Statue of HANCOCK, which is the latest addition to its disfigurements, instead of a monument, which it might have had, worthy of any capital in the world. The history of the competition lends new weight to the demand for a law prohibiting the acceptance of any work of art for the Government which has not passed the ordeal of an intelligent approval.

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT has succeeded in exciting the attention, and largely the animadversion, of his clerical brethren by the emission of his historic doubts concerning the tenancy of the whale by JONAH. The difficulty in reconciling the physiological processes of JONAH with those of the whale has probably occurred to nearly every reader of the Scriptural account, on what may be called the carnal side of his mind. It is at least as serious as the difficulty which Dr. COLENSO found in reconciling the contents of the ark with its capacity. But what chiefly disturbs Dr. ABBOTT'S clerical critics is not that he has sought for a natural explanation of the account, which he does not appear to have done, or even that he has discredited it, but that he has dealt with it flippantly. That does, indeed, appear to be a just cause of offense, but in order to urge this grievance it is clearly necessary that the aggrieved person should himself be free from it. This is by no means the case with all of Dr. ABBOTT'S critics. When one of them says that the story is inherently probable "because it is unlike any other fish story in the world," he disables himself from objecting to Dr. ABBOTT'S treatment of it upon the ground of its irreverence. Without doubt the Bible is entitled to respectful treatment upon the part of a minister of the Gospel.

Why He Likes The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is not a newspaper that I read that I get as much comfort out of as THE NEW YORK TIMES, for everything you print is "fit to read," and the Sunday edition, with magazine supplement, is a great improvement.

One thing, above all others, I admire you for is that you stand up for the greatest man in this country, Grover Cleveland.

ALEX. McCONNELL.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1897.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is lamentable to observe that The Glens Falls Republican thinks it was a real codfish, "stuffed" and otherwise preserved, which so long hung in the State House at Boston and listened with stoical patience to the oratory of Massachusetts statesmen. The Glens Falls paper speaks of this fish as "dried up and decidedly moldy," epithets which it never deserved, for, unless we are much mistaken, the creature was made of good wholesome pine, and even in its worst estate showed only a few cracks and an unfortunate tendency to shed flakes of the paint with which it was originally covered.

—A missionary who spoke last week at the annual meeting in Montreal of the British and Foreign Bible Society, said that in the last ten months the natives of Uganda had bought 13,200 Bibles, or portions of the Bible, in most instances paying for them with cowries. The books have to be carried 800 miles into the interior, from Zanzibar, and, for a peculiar reason, the negroes insist that each volume shall be three by six inches in size. They want this form because it will fit into an English biscuit tin, the only receptacle they have into which that most destructive insect, the white ant, cannot make its way.

—Farmers in the Red River Valley are in great distress because they have no seed wheat for the Spring sowing, and 200 of them recently held a meeting, at which they drew up a vigorous appeal to the Minnesota Legislature for aid. This condition of affairs is not due to any lack of foresight on the part of the farmers in the four or five counties involved, but to the great floods of last Spring, which completely destroyed the growing crops. If some means are not adopted to assist them in procuring seed grain, hundreds of these farmers will have to allow their lands to lie idle, and they and their families will suffer even more than at present.

—Something more than thirty statues are scattered through the streets, squares, and parks of Boston, but, curiously enough, considering that Boston was once a literary city, and still pretends to more or less culture and learning, not one of these statues preserves in bronze or marble the lineaments of an author, a musician, or an artist. The effigies are all those of reformers, discoverers, statesmen, soldiers, and patriots. Oldest of the Boston statues are those of COLUMBUS and ARISTIDES, in Louisburg Square. The oldest portrait statue is GREENOUGH'S Franklin, erected in 1856. Much of the city's sculpture has been harshly criticised by connoisseurs, especially the Webster, by HIRAM POWERS; the Horace Mann, by EMMA STEBBINS, and a statue of Gen. Cass in the Public Garden. Others, however, are of high artistic merit, two of the finest being the Farragut, at City Point, and the bas-relief of JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, in the Back Bay fens, while the St. Gaudens monument to Col. ROBERT G. SHAW, the statue of Gen. DEVENS by OLIN L. WARNER, and Miss WHITNEY'S Lief Erickson have been warmly praised.

—Under a decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Colorado, it is held that a man cannot pump from a well on his own land water which, if let alone, would make its way into a stream in which another man has recognized rights. This is a remarkable judgment, and it is regarded as of great importance in a region where agriculture is almost impossible without irrigation. The case arose in the Lone Tree Valley, where a man named WILSON dug two artesian wells, and, by means of water pumped from them, brought 480 acres of land to a high state of productiveness. His scheme had a disastrous effect on Lone Tree Creek, however, and a water company which had been supplying its ditches from that stream obtained an injunction against the operation of WILSON'S pumps. The County Court made the injunction permanent as regards one of the pumps, and dissolved it as regards the other, the jury holding that, while neither well drew water from the creek, one of them did prevent water that would naturally find its way into it from doing so. WILSON appealed, his counsel claiming that percolating water belonged to the owner of the soil in which it was found, and might be lawfully pumped therefrom, but this contention was overruled by Judge BOUGHTON, who expressly laid down the doctrine that if such pumping interfered with the percolations which would otherwise find their way into a stream, such pumping might be enjoined. The Court required each party to the suit to pay his own costs.

PERSONAL.

—WARD CRUIKSHANK, who for three years has been editor of The Crescent, a little weekly published at La Plata, in Southern Maryland, announced last week the severance of his connection with that paper, and the arrival of a successor, for whom he asks the kindly treatment which he has himself received from the people of the place. Mr. CRUIKSHANK'S farewell article is somewhat overloaded with figures of speech that have seen considerable service, but it reveals clearly that the writer has tried to deserve sucess, and that he has not been made misanthropic by temporary failure. He says that, though he has lived in many parts of the country, he leaves Charles County with more regret than he felt when making any other removal, and he comments with almost pathetic appreciation on the hospitality, courtesy, and generosity of those with whom his last three years have been spent. "As editor," he adds, "I have done my little best to give the people a clean, honest newspaper; more I could not do, and those for whom I have striven must render the verdict."

—A correspondent objects with some vehemence to a reference made in this column the other day to "the disguised patriots" who took part in the Boston Tea Party. He says the patriots were not disguised, and then goes on to sustain his assertion by proving that some of the patriots were not disguised. The flaw in the correspondent's logic is obvious, but what he says is of some interest. "One of that band of patriots," to quote from his letter, "was the distinguished Gen. EBENEZER STEVENS. In his old age he dictated to one of his sons his reminiscences of the memorable event. The document still exists in the possession of one of his descendants. In it Gen. STEVENS indignantly denies that either he or any of his immediate companions were disguised as Indians." There is nothing here, surely, to disprove the accepted account of the thrilling episode, and there are good reasons to believe that a majority of the participants in it would have deemed it the part of wisdom to conceal their personalities from the English authorities. It was a clearly unlawful act they committed, and only the success of the Revolution raised them from the position of rioters destroying property to that of men in revolt against oppression.

—ALFRED NOBEL, the Swede, who has left $60,000,000 as a fund from which to provide rewards to inventors, scientists, writers, and artists, was one of four brothers who made colossal fortunes out of petroleum. Their father was a shipbuilder, and though the family is an old one, it never rose even to commercial importance until the brothers of its last generation undertook the exploitation of certain oil concessions which the father secured from the Russian Government. Lately, ALFRED NOBEL had branched out into the manufacture of ordnance and smokeless powder. He died in December last, and his funeral was one of the greatest ever held in Stockholm, but King OSCAR neither attended it nor sent a representative, NOBEL being in royal eyes merely a man in trade. Under the will about $2,000,000 will be divided annually as follows: One-fifth to the person making the most important discovery in the natural sciences, one-fifth for the most important discovery or improvement in chemistry, one-fifth for the most important discovery in physiology and medicine, one-fifth for the most excellent work in literature, and the remaining fifth to the person who has labored most effectively for the unification of humanity, the disarmament, partial or complete, of standing armies, and the organization and promotion of peace congresses. These prizes are to be awarded by various Swedish academies and universities, and in making them the nationality of competitors is not to be considered.

CURRENT NOTES.

An amendment to the Constitution of Illinois, giving women unlimited suffrage, and to be voted upon by the people at the next general election, is to be introduced at the present session of the State Legislature.

* * *

Ira D. Sankey is to conduct a sacred concert next Sunday in Farwell Hall, Chicago, where twenty-five years ago he sang for the first time at one of Evangelist Moody's meetings.

* * *

The sale of mementos in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, has been forbidden, and the Daughters of the Revolution, who have taken a deep interest in the restoration of the building, advocate the free distribution to visitors, by the city, of a small book giving the history of the old hall.

* * *

A member of the Common Council of New Orleans wants to solve one question of street-car traffic by making passengers enter at the rear and leave by the front door. He thinks his plan would lessen the dangers to human life.

* * *

Somebody and his accomplices stole an ice house down in Kentucky on the coldest night of last week. They left the ice, presumably because it wouldn't burn.

* * *

A business firm in Stanford, Ky., always opens the day's business with prayer, proprietors, clerks, messengers, and porters all kneeling together.

* * *

It is reported that large deposits of phosphates have lately been discovered in Arkansas, and the people are beginning to think there will be millions in it.

* * *

A baby that weighs but eight pounds at the age of eighteen months, which is a pound and a half less than it weighed when born, is the attractive centre of all the gossip of the little town of Danbury, N. H.

* * *

Major James H. Trezebant of Dallas, Texas, is the last survivor of a company of nineteen young men who entered the Confederate Army at Baton Rouge, La., in 1861. Capt. James D. Cooper of Alice, Texas, his last remaining companion, having died last week. Gov. Thomas Moore of Louisiana and Gen. Braxton Bragg were members of the company.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Timely Information.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A "Mycological Club" has been formed in Boston for the purpose of distinguishing mushrooms from toadstools. Heretofore that important duty has devolved upon the Coroner.

Baronne.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"How do you pronounce Baronne Street?" asked a young gentleman of a charming down-town girl, "as if it were spelled with one or two rs." The young lady pronounced the name of the street. "Oh, I see," said the young man. "To spell the name as it should be pronounced one would have to use four 'rs,' and clinch the last one. Barr-r-r-onne. Thanks."

Great Helps.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

There are two surely successful ways of building up the South.

First, preserve order, enforce the law on high and low alike.

Second, show the faith we proclaim to have in our country as a place for manufacturing by putting our money into factories, embarking our means shrewdly, and making our factories, big and little, pay dividends.

Only Lent.

From The Boston Transcript.

Dr. Alger may go out to California again to preach four months for the Unitarians at Berkeley with a hearty godspeed from Boston and Bostonians. But after four beautiful Spring months "across the bay," as San Franciscans speak of all towns on the Oakland side of their half-hour salt-water ferry, it is to be hoped that Dr. Alger will not forget that he is a Boston institution. Dr. Hale was lent to Santa Barbara last year for the good of his health and the good cheer of the Californians, but too much should not be expected even of the philanthropic Hub.

QUITE A SPELL.

Howard Saxby in The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do you ever get mixed up in spelling,
With "physic" and "phthisic" and such?
Will you, as a favor, please tell me
Why "t's" not inserted in much?
It's no wonder that "much" should be jealous
Of "t" in that crippleish "crutch!"

Did you ever take time to consider
Why "programme" is spelt with an "o"?
It's stupid and senseless to some folks
That "gnashing's" preceded by "g."
And roaches are righteously jealous
Of "a" in that cute little "flea."

I've thought and I've thunk till I'm crazy,
And wondered what they were about
Pronouncing that "route" in a manner
As if 'twere defeat and a "rout."
And what is that little "b" doing
In a dubious wordlet like "doubt?"

I've sat up till 2 in the morning
Oftimes, before going to bed,
To find out what business "a—l" had
In a simple young wordlet like "said."
You "read"; when the volume is finished
You then say the book you have "red."

You visit your tailor and tell him
To measure your form for a "suit";
But you never could write to your shoeman
To send you a new style of "buit."
And if you spelled "water" like "daughter"
They'd call you a crazy galoot.

There are "dying" and "sighing" and "guying,"
And "lecherous," and "treacherous," and "neigh,"
A "sweet suite of rooms" and a "valet,"
"O. K." and "obey" and "au fait."
But—you can spell as you want to in future
As for me—I'll just spell my own way.

CRAWFORD ON THE STAGE

BUT HE DOES NOT BELONG THERE AND WILL NOT STAY.

The So-called Dramatization of "Dr. Claudius" Is Not a Play at All—A New Local Melodrama.

It is not worth while to mince words about "Dr. Claudius," or to waste sympathy upon the persons who will be directly affected by the deplorable failure of the called play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Marion Crawford's brilliant reputation as a novelist will not suffer at all because an attempt to adapt one of his best-liked books to the stage has not been successful. In the graceful little speech which some of his friends and the ushers compelled him to make he delicately put all the blame upon his hardened co-laborer, Mr. St. Maur, who had suggested to Mr. Crawford the "dramatic possibilities" of "Dr. Claudius." Mr. St. Maur can stand it very well. He has been through the mill.

As a matter of fact, "Dr. Claudius," in its new form, is not a play at all, and as it certainly is not a novel, it is nothing. It contains one mildly interesting scene—the first. In this Dr. Claudius, with his long, yellow beard and lion's mane, clad in his rusty frock coat, receives the letter announcing the death of his uncle and his inheritance of a fortune. The scene is very short, and has some sort of character. The strong, reposeful nature of the hero, and Mr. Silas Barker's capacity for mischief-making are suggested.

Thereafter, throughout four wearisome acts, there is not a hint of drama. Every rule of the playwright's craft is ignored. The audience is kept in the dark. Motives are hopelessly obscure, and the development is all done by narrative. There are one or two hints of theatrical "situations," but they are not led up to, and are not made interesting.

The subject, therefore, does not warrant extended discussion. Naturally, there was no acting to speak of. Mr. Le Moyne, made up to resemble the late Sam Ward, had nothing to do but talk, and his talk was pointless chatter. Miss Eleanor Moretti struggled bravely with a purposeless rôle, and treated with dignity and force her one sensible passage with Barker, which was one of the undeveloped "situations" already mentioned. Mr. Dietrichstein's broken English was rather droll. Of the title rôle, after the "prelude," Mr. Joseph Holland could make nothing at all. For once he was hard, dry, and uninteresting. Mr. E. M. Holland's skill was wasted on the character of Barker.

A great deal of money had been expended upon handsome scenery and costumes, but, if the theatrical business was conducted on the principles that obtain in other trades, "Dr. Claudius" would never have a second performance. Last night's audience fairly crowded the house, and included many distinguished persons. But the "yawn" was the symbol of the night.

Dr. Claudius.....Joseph Holland
Silas B. Barker, Jr.....E. M. Holland
Duke of Cranston.....Albert Gran
Horace Bellingham.....W. J. Le Moyne
Mr. .....Walter Craven
Count Nicholas Basteff.....Leo Dietrichstein
Countess Bareneff.....Eleanor Moretti
Lady Victoria .....Jane Burby
Miss Skent.....Ethel Douglas
Lisa.....Leta Lillian Larkin

"NEW YORK."

A New Local Melodrama at the American Theatre.

A crowd of spectators at the American Theatre last evening saw the first performance of "New York," by A. C. Wheeler and E. M. Alfriend. If any of these expected anything novel, they went away disappointed, assuming that these had seen melodramas of the not very remote past. There was a much-involved plot that centred about the murder of Oliver Enniston (Frank Sherry) by Kate Haviland, (Mabel Amber,) whose affection he had won while posing as a single man, though possessed of a wife (Mary Davenport) and daughter, (Ida Van Siclen.) Enniston was custodian of certain papers which gave an inheritance to Colin Carteret, (Charles Mackay,) the unacknowledged son of a Secret Service officer, John Wilder. (Burr McIntosh.)

The last-named personage was a witness of the murder, but not of the robbery of the body by Plonski, (Mark Price.) It was the recovery of these papers and the restoration to Carteret of his fortune, and incidentally of his sweetheart, Rose Enniston, (Ida Van Siclen,) that is the story of the play. John Wilder did all this, of necessity, after having got into his power Dr. Sanger, (Herbert Carr,) who had married the murderess, after he had restored her to life in the hospital, where she was officially registered as having died.

The play was slow and talky in the first act, but once it got under way the action was rapid enough to suit any lover of melodrama save for one interval in the third act, when an octet of negro musicians and dancers—a real thing—had an opportunity to dance, play, and sing. This, it may be said incidentally, they did very cleverly; so well, in fact, that they made the strongest hit of the evening.

Taken as a whole the play was nothing like as good as "The Great Diamond Robbery," by the same authors. The key on which it was pitched was a lower one, and the incidents less sensational, the one that was evidently meant to be a hit—the restoration to life of the supposed-to-be-dead murderess—falling flat, as the bustle of the attending physician seemed to incite laughter rather than a striking sensation.

But the last three of the tableaus—there were eight of them in all—saved the piece, which, with a bit of tightening up in the first act, may be a "go." These last three pictures gave a chance for some effective acting, as the situations were both dramatic and interesting.

The company presenting the play was weak as to women, with the very notable exception of Eva Vincent, who, as Nance, mother of the murderess, and a type of depraved life, easily made the hit of the evening. While Burr McIntosh was at times ponderous, he was on the whole acceptable, and at moments clever, especially in the scene in a thieves' garret, whither he had gone in search of the needed papers. In that scene, too, Camille Cleveland, as Tilly, atoned for a lot of the excessively hoydenish soubrette work she attempted earlier in the play. Charles McKay was by far the easiest and most finished in his work as the lover, and sort of assistant hero to Burr McIntosh, who was the real hero of the composition. Lorimer Stoddard, in a nondescript sort of low-comedy part, seemed to particularly please the occupants of the gallery, who liked his caricature of a "society" man. In the trifling part assigned him, that of Curley Sanson, B. J. Murphy did a good bit of character work as a thief of the longshoreman type.

John Wilder.....Burr McIntosh
Colin Carteret.....Charles Mackay
Dr. Follin Sanger.....Herbert Carr
Adolph Kleinbacher.....Lorimer Stoddard
Oliver Enniston.....Frank Sherry
Plonski.....Mark Price
Curley Sanson.....B. J. Murphy
Big Mike.....Jay Wilson
Kate Haviland.....Mabel Amber
Nance .....Eva Vincent
Mrs. Enniston.....Mary Davenport
Rose Enniston.....Ida Van Siclen
Tilly .....Camille Cleveland

MARIE HALTON IN "VARIETY."

The Comic Opera Singer Appears at Koster & Bial's.

Marie Halton, a favorite comic opera singer, appeared at Koster & Bial's last night in a musical monologue which pleased a large audience. She sang several original songs, the most effective of which was a laughing song, which she executed with good facility. Her laughter was hearty and infectious.

Miss Halton had a novel escort, namely, six grinning darkies, who, in Oriental costume, evidently to match the stage setting, circulated through the audience swinging perfumed censers. Whether Miss Halton was taking precautions against the possible existence of microbes or simply introducing a custom of Moorish places of entertainment, she neglected to explain. The dancing and singing of the pickaninnies, after they had finished their efforts at disinfecting, were pleasing.

Other attractions included Otero, who sang and danced; the Krasuckis, in a musical act; the Marco brothers, Williams and Walker, Tacianu, a clever impersonator, and the five Osranis.

VAN BIENE AT OLYMPIA.

The 'Cellist Attracts Large Audiences—Other Entertainers.

Auguste Van Biene, the 'cello player, is attracting large audiences at the Olympia Music Hall. Last night he played Dunkler's "Valse Characteristique" and a paraphrase on Chevalier's songs. Mr. Van Biene was recalled several times and responded with some popular National airs which were well received.

The Newsboys' Quintet, a clever set of youngsters, proved very attractive in up-to-date songs and dances, and McIntyre and Heath, as "black-face comedians," are inimitable. Louise Beaudet, the comedienne, sings some new songs in her lively and knowing manner.

Others on a good bill include Spink and Spink, grotesque acrobats; Haines and Pettingill, comedians; Edwin Latell, and Karina. The travesty on a police incident is still retained. The variety entertainment in the Winter Garden on the roof includes quadrille dancers and bicycle polo exhibitions.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—The Carroll-Kerker Opera Company, with Camille D'Arville, are presenting "Kismet" at the Harlem Opera House this week.

—At the Grand Opera House this week Clay Greene's pictorial melodrama "Under the Polar Star" is presented with nearly the original cast and all of the ingenious scenery.

—"Northern Lights," an American melodrama, is this week's play at the Murray Hill Theatre. The plot is interesting, and the scenic effects are good. The cast includes Maurice Freeman, William Humphreys, Fred Mayer, May Wheeler, Clara Knott, and Helen Bell.

—The cinematograph is still popular at the Eden Musée. A new collection of moving pictures, including several military scenes, have been added to the stereoscopic exhibition in the Winter Garden. Some of the groups in the collection of waxworks have been changed and rearranged, and the concerts by the Koevessy Orchestra are enjoyable.

—Miss Florence Dillard of Memphis, Tenn., will soon be welcomed home by her friends. For some time she has been studying with Ysaye, the great violin virtuoso of Brussels. She has also had the instruction of Carl Halir in Berlin. She will enter the concert field here. Miss Dillard is young and charming in manner, and is gifted with marked individuality as a player.

—A dramatic sketch by Augustus Thomas entitled "Proper Impropriety" is presented at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week by Frederic Brytton and Grace Filkins. E. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair appear in a comic sketch, and some new views of Governors Island are exhibited in the Biograph. Among others who appear are Press Eldridge, Smith and Campbell, and Louise Truax, a clever little whistling girl.

HERNE ON THE THEATRE.

Says the Church Should Join It to Free Mankind.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—Before the richest congregation in this part of the country, last night, James A. Herne, the actor and playwright, delivered a lecture on "The Theatre As It Is." The lecture was one of a series of popular discussions which have been held in the First Congregational Church. The greatest interest had been aroused by the announcement of it, and the audience was probably the largest in numbers that ever gathered in a church edifice in this city. Mr. Herne, with his "Shore Acres" company, is making a tour of the West.

"The theatre," he said, "is a factor of society. Just as much so as is the Church, and in spite of all the stigma that is attached to it, and all the vice and pernicious power, it is charged with, it is still an educator, and its influence is for good, and not for evil. It is not the province of the theatre to preach objectively, but to teach subjectively, and there is no reason why the Church and the theatre should not work together. I claim that they have stood too long apart. That for the good of the race they should join hands at once and aid each other to free mankind."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A pretty souvenir in the shape of a large rose was given away at the performance of "An American Beauty" at the Casino last night.

—E. E. Rice leaves for England to-morrow on the St. Paul. It is said that he is making the trip purposely to book "attractions."

—Herbert Beerbohm Tree was a patient spectator of "Dr. Cladius" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. He sat, with a party, in one of the boxes.

—The opera, "Shamus O'Brien," will be attended to-night by members of the Order of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who will give a supper to the performers at the New Manhattan Hotel after the performance.

—Yvette Guilbert will appear in a farewell entertainment at the Herald Square Theatre Sunday night. It will take the form of a testimonial to her manager, Fred C. Marks, who returns to Paris with the French company.

The company playing in "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," the play which Max Blieman recently purchased, closed in Baltimore Saturday for the purpose of reorganization. After some thorough rehearsals the company will make a tour of Western cities.

—May Irwin, assisted by members of her company, will give an entertainment Thursday afternoon at the Colored Home and Hospital, Sixty-fifth Street and First Avenue. There are in this institution at the present time 312 inmates, varying in age from two months to one hundred and seven years.

—Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber will appear during their New York engagement in "Romeo and Juliet," in which they will begin their term Monday, "Twelfth Night," and "As You Like It." They will also present two new plays—"Romola," by Elwyn O. Barron, adapted from the romance of that name by George Eliot, and also an interesting play entitled "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," adapted from the French of Francois Coppée by J. H. C. Clarke, which will have its first production in Pittsburg, Thursday. Julia Marlowe will appear in the character of the Highland maid, Flora Macdonald.

MEMORIAL DAY COMMITTEE.

Gen. Horace Porter Chosen as Its Chairman—Other Officers.

The election of officers of the Memorial Committee of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held last evening in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, resulted in a partial defeat of the party that was said to be desirous of eliminating politics from the affairs of the order. Gen. Horace Porter was placed at the head of a ticket representing this view. A meeting for an opposition ticket, for the good of the order, it was said, was held last week, but it was not supposed that one-fourth of the members of the Memorial Committee could be won over to support it.

Both sides appeared confident at the beginning of the contest last evening. The opposition ticket was headed by Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner. The balloting was first for Chairman, and when it was announced that Gen. Porter had been elected by 100 votes, as against 69 votes for Mr. Stiner, there was loud cheering. This added to the confidence of the advocates of Gen. Porter, but they elected only one more candidate, Nicholas W. Day, of Post No. 155, as Treasurer. All the other offices were captured by the opposition.

The full list of officers elected is as follows: Chairman—Gen. Horace Porter; First Vice Chairman—Joseph A. Goulden; Second Vice President—Edward Gilon; Secretary—E. J. Atkinson; Corresponding Secretary—Charles E. Forrest; Treasurer—Nicholas W. Day; Grand Marshal—James R. O'Beirne; Auditing Committee—J. E. Kerwin, E. O'M. Condon, and H. Cantor; Sergeant at Arms—W. J. Barry.

Freeman Found Guilty.

Walter K. Freeman, who has been on trial before Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on the charge of assaulting Sarah Work, was found guilty this morning, the jury having returned a verdict at 12:30 o'clock. They added a recommendation to mercy.

MRS. CAREW IS CONVICTED

Sentenced to Death for Killing Her Husband in Yokohama Last October.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER CASE.

Sensational Developments During the Coroner's Inquest and the Trial—The Death Caused by Arsenical Poisoning.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Yokohama says that the trial of Mrs. Carew, charged with causing the death of her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, Secretary of the Yokohama United Club, by administering arsenic, has ended in her conviction, and she was sentenced to death to-day.

The sentence is subject to revision by the British Minister. The trial began on Jan. 5.

The case of Mrs. Carew has been one that has puzzled the ingenuity and skill of physicians, lawyers, and detectives. It proved to be more mysterious than the famous Mrs. Maybrick case, and more inexplicable and elusive than any invention of the French writers of detective stories.

On Oct. 15, 1896, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, an Englishman, who was Secretary and manager of the United Club of Yokohama, Japan, which Rudyard Kipling has made familiar as the "Overseas Club," was taken ill with what he thought was some liver trouble. He did not complain of any serious pain, and had no apprehension about his health; but his wife insisted upon sending for the family physician, Dr. Wheeler. After treating him for a liver attack for a few days, the doctor discovered certain symptoms that he could not account for. While he was at a funeral on the 22d of October, a Mr. Dunlop told him that his children's nurse, a Miss Christoffel, had met Mary Jacobs, the governess of the Carew children, coming from a drug store, and that the governess said to her: "I must tell Dr. Wheeler of this poison. If I do not speak now, it will be on my conscience all my life, should Mr. Carew die."

Mr. Carew's Sudden Death.

This statement so aroused the doctor's suspicion that he immediately had Mr. Carew taken to a hospital, where he could control the case absolutely. The precaution proved unavailing, as Mr. Carew died that day in the hospital, from exhaustion produced by diarrhea and vomiting. On the night he died, Mrs. Carew said to Dr. Wheeler: "There is one thing I would like to tell you, which I suppose I ought to have told you before. Mr. Carew had strictures, and asked me if I would get him a small bottle of arsenic; he also wanted some sugar of lead." The doctor refused to give the usual certificate of death, and an inquest was ordered, and held on the 24th, by the British Acting Consul in Yokohama, J. C. Hall.

At the examination before the Consul, Dr. Wheeler testified that Mrs. Carew had insisted upon his calling in Dr. Baelz of Tokio, but as his services could not be procured another physician had been summoned. Both he and his assistant held post-mortem examinations, but failed to discover any lesion sufficient to produce death.

When Miss Jacobs, the governess, was called to the stand, she created a tremendous sensation by stating that on Oct. 21, the day before Mr. Carew's death, she had bought, at Mrs. Carew's direction, a bottle of Fowler's solution of arsenic and a bottle of sugar of lead, and that the clerk in the store commented upon the quantity of poison that Mrs. Carew was buying. The clerk testified that he had also sold arsenic on the 19th and 20th to some one from the Carews.

Dr. Divers of Tokio testified that he had analyzed the contents of the stomach of Mr. Carew, and had come to the conclusion that he had died from arsenical poisoning and that the arsenic had been administered by himself. Testimony was introduced, however, to prove that Mr. Carew had long been in the habit of taking arsenic.

Mrs. Carew's Testimony.

Mrs. Carew then went on the stand and stated that her husband had taken arsenic for years, and that she had sent Miss Jacobs, at his request, to buy it for him. She then created the second sensation of the trial by introducing another actor in the tragedy. She said her husband had told her that he had had some relations, before his marriage, with a girl in Devonshire, England, named Annie Luke. On Oct. 10 a woman, heavily veiled, she said, called at their home and asked to see Mr. Carew. This mysterious woman had called once before, and asked where Mr. Carew's bedroom was. On her second visit she left a card, with the initials "M. J. and A. L." and the year "1888" written on it.

At this stage in the examination the third sensation was sprung. A package of letters signed "Annie Luke," and addressed to the Coroner and Mrs. Carew's counsel, was submitted as evidence. In one of the letters to the lawyer was the following: "You will be acting on behalf of the wife of the man who was to me the world, and more than the world. Dead men tell no tales; no, nor dead women, either, for I am going to join him. * * * For eight long, weary years I have watched and waited. Waited till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool. And then I came to him. What is the result? We between us elecrify Japan." The author spoke of Mr. Carew as "my twin soul," and wrote: "We were divided in life, we were not in death."

The jury found that death was caused by arsenical poisoning; "but by whom this poison was administered there is no direct evidence to show."

Mrs. Carew Arrested.

This ended the Coroner's examination, but a few days later the British Consul at Yokohama, Mr. Troup, charged Mrs. Carew with the murder of her husband. The second examination was quite prolonged, and brought out still another sensation. Mary Jacobs testified that she had found that her letters were miscarrying, and she searched Mrs. Carew's waste basket, and found some of them torn in pieces. Her friend, Miss Christoffel, had carried them together for her. She had picked up some other letters in the waste basket, from a man named H. V. Dickinson, a bank clerk, and one of them gave advice as to Mrs. Carew's actions in some legal proceedings that she was about to take against her husband. It was discovered that Dickinson was in love with Mrs. Carew, and had offered to marry her as soon as she could secure a divorce. The Dickinson letters were handed to one of Mrs. Carew's counsel, when the package was returned one of them was missing. It was found hidden in Mrs. Carew's dress. The court held her for trial on the charge of murder, and refused to allow bail.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was commenced on Jan. 5, in Yokohama. On the 10th still another sensational turn was given the celebrated case by the arrest of Mary Jacobs, on the charge of murdering Mr. Carew. It was claimed by the defense that she had written the letters bearing the signature of "Annie Luke," which contained a confession of the crime. Miss Jacobs testified that she came from Somerset, England, arriving in Yokohama in May, 1896. Mrs. Carew is also from Somerset, where she married Mr. Carew, who was a native of Cornwall, in 1889, one year after the date "1888" on the mysterious card that the veiled woman left with Mrs. Carew shortly before her husband's death. This year "1888" coincided with the time that Mr. Carew, according to his wife's statement, was acquainted with "Annie Luke" in England.

ANOTHER LIBERAL ELECTED.

Capt. Sinclair Will Succeed Mr. White in the House of Commons.

DUNDEE, Feb. 1.—A bye-election, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Mr. James Martin White, (Liberal,) was held in Forfarshire Saturday. The result of the polling, which was announced this morning, showed the return of Capt. John Sinclair, (Liberal,) who received 5,423 votes, against 4,965 cast for the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsey, (Unionist,) a Liberal majority of 458. At the general election Mr. White received a majority of 432. He was then opposed by Mr. Ramsey, the present defeated candidate.

As compared with the votes cast at the general election, Saturday's polling showed increases on the part of both Liberals and Conservatives. The canvass was a practically warm one, and the Liberals are congratulating themselves upon being able to retain the seat by an increased majority. Capt. Sinclair was in Canada when he was unanimously nominated by the Forfarshire Liberal Association, but he returned to Scotland shortly afterward, and made a warm fight for election. He was actively supported by Mr. John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Capt. Sinclair is no novice in political life, he having represented Dumbartonshire in the last Parliament. He served in the Suakin Expedition in 1885, and was aide de camp to the Earl of Aberdeen when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He retired from the army in 1887. From 1880 to 1891 he was a member of the London County Council. He is a Radical, favoring home rule, electoral reform, reform of the parochial board system of Scotland and of the land laws, and an eight hours' bill for miners, &c.

The resignation of Mr. White, which caused the bye-election, was caused by his being made the defendant in an action for breach of promise brought against him by Miss Ellen Grant, daughter of a Dundee clergyman, which action is now pending. Immediately after his resignation, in November last, Mr. White started for India. Mr. White is a member of the firm of J. F. White & Co. of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Introduction of the Government Educational Measure.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that negotiations for the construction of a British West Indies cable were in progress, and that a French cable laid by a French-American company would compete with the British cable.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that the question of an imperial conference to continue the work of the Ottawa conference, to take place when the Colonial Premiers came to London to be present at the Queen's jubilee next June, was under consideration.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour introduced the Education bill mentioned in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session, as "a measure for the promotion of primary education by securing the maintenance of voluntary schools." The bill, he said, was limited to a simple measure relating to voluntary schools. The scheme formulated in 1895, he said, had collapsed because it was too comprehensive. Reform in education must be dealt with piecemeal, and it was now proposed that the State grant to voluntary schools 5 shillings per child, which, in the aggregate, would amount to £616,500 annually.

The Right Hon. Arthur H. D. Acland, Liberal, moved the rejection of the bill, chiefly, he said, on the ground that the measure did not promise any aid to necessitous board schools.

MORE DISTURBANCE IN CRETE.

Christians and Mussulmans Fighting in the Streets.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There has been a recurrence during the last few days of the disorders in the Island of Crete arising from the hatred between the Christians and their Turkish rulers, and the situation there is rapidly becoming worse.

News from Athens reports skirmishes between Christians and Mussulmans on the island. A number of murders have been committed. The situation in Canea, the principal city of Crete, is grave. Constant firing is going on in the streets, and many of the Christians, who are in a state of panic, dare not leave their houses.

Business is at a standstill. Judge Markolakis, a Christian, was killed in the street to-day.

Betrothals Announced in London.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The betrothal is announced of Miss Florence Barkley, daughter of Capt. Barkley of Westholme, Vancouver, to Capt. George E. Barnes of the Royal Marine Artillery.

The betrothal is also announced of Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. Washington Finlay, of Tacoma, Washington, to Mr. Osborne Vallance of Sittingbourne, County of Kent.

Ambassador Bayard Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily News will to-morrow state that Ambassador Bayard is confined to his house. He has been sick a few days, but is better. The paper adds that as the Queen will be abroad when Mr. Bayard departs from London he will be invited to Windsor Castle when the Court moves, about Feb. 16.

Sir Thomas Spencer Wells Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The death is announced at Antibes, France, of Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, a distinguished English physician and surgeon. He was surgeon to Her Majesty's household.

Death of M. Martini.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 1.—M. Martini, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name, died to-day at Frauenfeld, Thurgen, twenty-one miles from Zurich.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Sims Reeves, the celebrated English tenor singer, has been declared a bankrupt, and a receiving order has been issued against his property.

KIEL, Feb. 1.—The Emperor gave an audience here to-day to Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and the two took breakfast together. Count Muravieff left for Berlin this afternoon.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lord Salisbury has accepted an invitation to be present at the dinner which United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard will give in honor of the Prince of Wales at their residence, 88 Euston Square, on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian bark Atalanta, Capt. Berentzen, from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12, for London, was abandoned on Jan. 22 in latitude 44 north, longitude 37 west, having lost her rudder, and being in a sinking condition. Her crew have arrived at Liverpool.

To Look into Machine Methods.

Members of the James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District met at 213 East Broadway last night, to inspect the new furnishings of the clubhouse, and to attend a meeting, called to denounce the methods of the district leader, J. J. Collins. Mr. Nevinson presided, and he was authorized to appoint a committee of five to obtain evidence for the County Committee of alleged wrong-doing on the part of the district machine. Speeches were made charging, among other things, a padding of the enrollments.

COMING EVENTS.

—Republic Lodge, K. of P., will give a masquerade ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Saturday evening.

—The New York City Woman Suffrage League will hold its monthly meeting at 4 Lexington Avenue on Thursday evening.

—The Alumnae Association of St. Mary's School will hold its annual reunion at 8 East Forty-sixth Street to-morrow, between 3 P. M. and 5 P. M.

—Prof. John Gunton will give a free lecture on "The Bradley Martin Ball" at 8 P. M. to-morrow, at the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square.

—Col. Waring and the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will address the Men's League of the West End Presbyterian Church, West One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on "Neighborhood Duties," this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Prof. John Gunton will speak on "Economic Reasons for Bryan's Great Vote in New York," at 17 West Twenty-fourth Street, Monday evening next, the first of a series of lectures before the Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

INNOVATION FOR SOROSIS

TALKED ABOUT WOMEN AND SOME RECENT EVENTS.

Mrs. Helmuth Presides at a Social Session for the Last Time Before the Annual Election—Mrs. John A. Logan a Guest.

Yesterday will go on record as memorable in the history of Sorosis. It was the last day's service of its present President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, at a social session for her present term, and a decided innovation was made in the subject for discussion.

At the annual election of officers, which will take place on the first Monday in March, a new President will be chosen. The gavel which has done service for so many of the meetings appeared to be in sympathy with the change to be made, and snapped off its handle when the big gathering was called to order yesterday.

There was an unusually large number present, and there was a change in the place of meeting. One half of the big ballroom at the Waldorf was partitioned off by curtains, and there the luncheon was held. At its close the guests gathered on the other side of the curtains, and the literary programme of the day began.

"This is the last time I shall have the pleasure of presiding over you ladies," said Mrs. Helmuth, as she called the meeting to order, "and the gavel broke itself."

The guest of the day was Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington. Among other guests were Mrs. Stanton Blatch of England and Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Mrs. Cushing, President Woman's Club of Orange; Mrs. Abram Steers, Regent Colonial Chapter of the Dames of the Revolution; Mrs. E. S. Cheesbrough, Chicago; Mrs. Aldace Walker, Mrs. J. B. Clark, wife of Prof. Clark of Columbia College; Mrs. W. F. Merrill, Mrs. Leavans, Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Mills of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, Mrs. Cephas Brainard, Jr., President Phalo Club; Mrs. Kincaid, Vice President Century Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Thompson, President Elizabeth Club; Miss Inez Harrington Whitfield, Mrs. Morris, Ann Arbor Sorosis, and Mrs. John Thornton Wood, Press Club, Washington.

The innovation was in the subject treated, "Some Recent Events in Their Relation to Women." Sorosis has heretofore in the course of her monthly meetings discussed a regular round of subjects. On one certain month in the year art would be the topic, on another literature, and on another philosophy, &c., each in order, year after year.

"It is not so much an innovation," said Mrs. Ada Metcalf Brown, who presented the subject, "but an evolution; not a new birth, but a reincarnation. Could a body of bright minds talk for twenty-nine years—the length of time Sorosis has met—and not discuss the current topics of the day?"

Sorosis laughed an affirmative answer to that question.

Then followed the speakers of the afternoon: Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Dimies T. S. Denison, Augusta Raymond Kidder, Agnes Warner Mack, Emily Palmer Cape, Dr. Katharine G. Townsend, Grace Barton Allen, and Virginia C. Titcomb.

They spoke of women of prominence in contemporaneous history, women in their relation to the late Presidential election, international marriages, women and the bicycle, and Mrs. Kidder even discoursed upon women in the contemporaneous "rush."

Mrs. Logan, a sweet-faced, white-haired woman, was called on to speak at the close of the regular discussion. She spoke in complimentary terms of the "noble women of Sorosis," and also of the women who had taken up and carried on the work laid down by their husbands, referring particularly to Mrs. Roebling, who gave material aid to Mr. Roebling in bringing about the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mrs. Logan spoke, too, of the work done by women all over the world, and concluded by saying: "I do not see why woman cannot come into a realization of her greatest ambitions if she does not neglect any of the sacred duties given to her to perform."

Mrs. Blatch was also asked to speak, and said that as an American-born woman living in England she could look at the relations of England and America from both sides.

"You must remember," she said, "that the England of to-day is not the England of 1812, or of 1776. I believe the two English-speaking nations should rule the world. Wherever two Englishmen or two Americans find themselves in the world they immediately start a system of self-government. I received a good democratic education in this country, and I have remained a democrat. The majority of people going to England for literary or social purposes—a perfectly legitimate thing to do—become the most rigid tories. If our two nations become united in relations will be more beneficial for women than they are to-day."

There was a pleasant programme of music and song preceding the afternoon's work, and Mrs. Margaret Ravennill read a poem written for an anniversary of Sorosis in 1872.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MEET.

Topics Before the Fourth Historical Meeting of Their National Society.

The fourth historical meeting of the National Society of New England Women took place yesterday afternoon, in the small banquet hall of the Waldorf. There was a large attendance, no men being present. The subjects of the papers were connected with the period of American history from 1740 to 1750.

The first paper, by Mrs. Edward A. Greeley, Chairman, treated of the "Town Meeting as the Germ of National Developments." Next came a paper called "Great Awakening in Man Under George Whitefield," read by the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford. Mrs. Benjamin Ingersoll Nesmith of Philadelphia read a paper on the "Aristocratic Sentiment of Virginia Colony." "The Fall of Louisburg and Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle" was read by Mrs. William Maynard.

Oloma Hiawatha, an Indian girl, was one of the guests. She is one of the few living representatives of the Penobscot Indians, later absorbed by the Algonquins, and lives at St. Francis, near Quebec. She apparently enjoyed the proceedings, and good naturedly answered questions put to her by various ladies.

There will be another meeting of the society, preceded by a lunch, on March 2.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—A number of prominent society women have arranged a concert and musicale for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the hospitals of the Cuban insurgents. It will be given on Feb. 18, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf, and a number of well-known singers have promised to participate. The programme for the concert will be in charge of Orson Bradley. After the music there will be addresses by Father Ducey, Col. Ethan Allen, Gen. Sickles, and others.

—The concert hall of the New York College of Music was crowded yesterday afternoon on the occasion of a musicale, conducted by Alexander Lambert, Director of the institution. The performers were Leo Tausig, violoncello; Miss von Grave and Mrs. Jandrier, pianists; Mme. Van der Veer Green, vocalist; Mr. Mannes, violin, and Mr. Brockway, piano. After the concert a number of ladies listened to the playing of Bertha Zuckerman, aged nine, a pupil of Mr. Lambert. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherbee, Dr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Trenor Park, the Misses Gallatin, White, Morton, Davis, Stedman, Flora Clark, and Catlin.

Rowse—Jaeger.

Walter A. Rowse was married last evening to Miss Matilda Jaeger, at the residence of the bride's parents, 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Cummings, assistant rector of Holy Trinity Church. Andrew Jaeger was best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Alice Jaeger, Carrie Phillips, and Fannie Simmons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Hart Smith.

William Hart Smith of the firm of Mason & Smith, brokers, at 45 Broadway, died of apoplexy at Lakewood Sunday morning. Mr. Smith had been in ill health for about two years, but he had been able to pay occasional visits to his office. He had lived at the Berkeley, 20 Fifth Avenue, for many years. He went to Lakewood about two months ago.

Mr. Smith was born in New Brunswick, and was sixty-five years old. His business career began as a clerk at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. He came to the United States in 1852, settling in Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of the Minnesota Copper Mining Company. Later he became associated with T. Henry Mason in the Quincy Mining Company, in which he retained an interest at the time of his death. The firm opened a brokerage office in this city about twenty years ago.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Union League, Lotus, and Republican Clubs, the New England Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He leaves a widow. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at noon at the First Presbyterian Church.

Prescott Burbank.

Prescott Burbank, a broker at 60 Broadway, died Sunday, from enlargement of the heart, at his home, 100 West Fifty-seventh Street. He had been in ill health for about four months, but had been confined to his bed only about two weeks before his death. He was born in Waterville, Me., Oct. 20, 1839, and was educated at Colby University. After leaving college he went to Henderson, Ky., where he engaged in the tobacco business. The venture proved successful, and he amassed a fortune, but in 1876 reverses came and he removed to New York. He opened a broker's office, and in November, 1881, became a member of the Consolidated Exchange, retaining his membership until his death. He was also at one time a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Charles A. Jones.

Charles A. Jones, who had been in the chandlery business in this city for over thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 140 West Ninety-fourth Street, after a short illness, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Jones was a native of Maine, but moved when quite young to Mystic, Conn. There he became acquainted with Benjamin Mallory, with whom he was afterward associated in the chandlery business, the firm being Mallory & Co. When Mr. Mallory retired, the firm became known as C. A. Jones & Co. The firm had been in business for many years at 48 South Street, and Mr. Jones was well known in shipping circles.

Mrs. Henry G. Hanchett.

Mrs. Henry G. Hanchett, wife of the organist of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, died at her home, 226 Hancock Street, yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Hanchett came to Brooklyn about four years ago. Mrs. Hanchett possessed a good soprano voice, and assisted in the church choir. She was forty-three years old. She was born in Dover, Del. She is survived by her husband and a daughter but six days old. The funeral will take place in Dover.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Mary Lewis Wood of Bridgeport, Conn., who gave $20,000 to the Bridgeport Hospital a short time ago, died Sunday. She was about eighty-five years old. She leaves no family.

—James W. Oakley of Chicago of the Walker Oakley Company, tanners, died Sunday, aged sixty-four years. He had lived in Chicago since 1866. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

—Mrs. Maria G. Paret of Baltimore, wife of the Right Rev. William A. Paret, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, died yesterday. Mrs. Paret was a native of Long Island, and a resident of Brooklyn at the time of her marriage to the Bishop.

—David D. Phillips died yesterday at his home at Gordon, Penn. Mr. Phillips had been School Director, County Chairman, and representative in the Legislature. He was the leader of the Welsh people of the Schuylkill region and the representative of the Quay faction. He was born in Wales fifty years ago.

—Benjamin F. Crane, President of the North Ward National Bank of Newark, died yesterday. He was born in the Crane homestead on the Orange Mountains sixty-eight years ago, and settled in Newark in 1850. He leaves three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, William Roe Crane, is assistant cashier of the Shoe and Leather National Bank of New York.

Death of Thomas Lecounte.

The Coroner's office was notified yesterday of the death of Thomas Lecounte, forty-eight years old, a storekeeper of Niantic, Mass., who died Sunday in Roosevelt Hospital. He had been taken there Thursday from the West Forty-seventh Street Station. A policeman had found him unconscious at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway. The body was removed from the hospital to the Berkshire apartment house, where Mr. Lecounte had been stopping with his wife. He came to this city to try a change of climate, as he had been ill for some time. The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS. - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman, }
WALTER G. OAKMAN, } Committee.
SAMUEL THORNE, }

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Extension and Improvement Bonds,
DUE 1930.

Until further notice, the undersigned will receive, as depositaries, the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement in the course of preparation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders.

Under this agreement, the undersigned will purchase, at their face value, the coupons due February 1st, of the bonds deposited with them, in case they shall not be paid by the Receiver. Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, New York, Jan. 30, 1897.—The books for the transfer of the capital stock will be reopened on the morning of February 6, 1897. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Some little increase in activity was shown in yesterday's stock market, but not enough to change materially the recent status. In two or three quarters there were passing spurts in quotations, but few were maintained. The public does not yet appear. The market continues wholly professional.

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Some London buying was reported, but quotations of this sort are no longer of the consequence they used to be. Arbitrage transactions have become so much the fashion between New York and London that no operations in our market are more deceptive than those which appear, off and on, as for the account of Europe.

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Generally sentiment is bullish. The fact that our banks have accumulated almost unprecedented reserves induces confidence among the rank and file of Wall Street traders. It is true that we have no demand showing anywhere for the use of these reserves at the moment, but it is amply understood that when the demand does come it will be with a rush, for the waiting mood in which American commercial and industrial interests now are is altogether unnatural and forced. There must be soon a change, and it can only be a change toward business activity, an activity all the more aggressive because it has been abnormally restrained.

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In yesterday's stock market there was no pronounced move of consequence in any particular stock. Quotations that varied most were on insignificant transactions. Sugar Trust and most of the anthracite coal stocks gained fractionally, with Lackawanna, however, losing a point and a half. Burlington rose a fraction, and St. Paul was down similarly. In Northern Pacific issues trading was heavy, but did not bring about any change of consequence in market values.

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Chicago Gas was one of the conspicuous features of the day. The expected dividend upon the company's capital was declared, and the stock was active. The fact that Chicago Gas has now got upon the established dividend list bears out all the promises for the property which ex-Gov. Flower and his associates felt warranted in making when they took hold and relieved it of demoralizing influences which previously had handicapped it.

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Government bonds were a shade lower. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, declined ⅛. There were sales of $23,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123⅛@122¾, ex interest, and $6,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅝.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Erie 1st pf.	1¾
Am. Tob. pf.	½	L. E. & West.	1
Balt. & Ohio.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Can. Southern	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Consol. Coal	4½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1¾	St.L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Manhattan	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅞	Morris & Essex	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Nat. Lead	⅝
Laclede Gas	½		

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Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s.	1⅞
Beech Creek 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1
Cent. R. & B. Co. of Ga. col. 5s.	1½	St. P. term. 5s.	1¼
C. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Erie gen. lien.	1	T. C. & I. 1st. Birm.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	1¼
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Texas Pacific 1st.	1
N. Y. & H. W. 100 yr. 5s t. r.	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	3
Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1½	U. P., D. & Gulf 1st.	1
R. G. West. 1st.	2¼	Utah So. Ex. t. r. stamped	2
		Va. Mid. gen. gtd.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Den. & R. G., Den. Div. 4s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,783,392; balances, $5,664,692; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $314,497.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Posted rates $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95, and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

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The President of an important Wall Street bank said yesterday:

"It is true that borrowers are hesitating, and that we consequently have unused deposits far beyond satisfactory bounds. But the fact must not be lost sight of that, though loans are not now being made on any considerable scale, there is in every bank of consequence preparation for business of an extensive character assured soon. We are all having the same experience—borrowers holding off just now, but arranging with us for activity at an early date."

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An English authority takes this view of international financial relations:

"After it became known that the Bank of Germany had lowered its discount rate to 4 per cent., and that the issue of £1,000,000 of India sterling bills had been placed at a rate of interest barely averaging 2½ per cent., a reduction of its rate by the Bank of England was generally expected, the chief doubt being as to whether the movement would be to 3½ or to 3 per cent. In deciding to fix the rate at 3½ per cent. the directors have followed the general rule, which is to move upward by steps of 1 per cent., and downward by steps of ½ per cent. And not improbably they would be all the more inclined to follow this course, because, if we may judge from the constantly recurring pinches which the market has experienced in the latter part of last year, it has no very large excess of loanable funds, and these will now be steadily drawn upon for some weeks by the collection of the revenue. In passing, it may be noted that very little guidance as to the real position of the market is now afforded by the bank returns, which are much less detailed than they were twenty years or so ago, and in that respect are capable of considerable improvement. But, however that may be, it is not to be regretted that the bank Directors when lowering their rate should have preferred to act cautiously.

"The monetary position in the United States is still highly artificial; the foreign exchanges are not in England's favor; the fact that the bank is understood to hold about £8,000,000 of Japanese money, which may be withdrawn at any time, and which is apparently being drawn upon to purchase gold for shipment to Japan, has to be taken into account. Of course, no good purpose is served by the bank maintaining its rate high above that of the market, and it may possibly have to move down to 3 per cent., although as to that, it is too early yet to speak. Even so, however, it will be none the worse for it to have made two bites of the cherry."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred 1 to 36¼; Canadian Pacific ⅞, to 57½; Illinois Central ⅜, to 97½; Erie ¼, to 15¾, and New York Central ⅛, to 96½. Declined—St. Paul ¼, to 78⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52⅝, and Atchison ⅛, to 15⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 11-16 for money, and 3-16, to 112⅞, for account. Open market price of gold, 77s 10½d, a decline of 1½d. Paris rentes sold at 103f 7½c. Exchange on London, 25f 20c.

ONE PROBLEM FOR MR. LEXOW.

Wall Street is paying much attention to the investigation of trusts promised by the politicians up at Albany. It would be trifling with the facts, perhaps, if it were to be chronicled here that there is in Wall Street, more than elsewhere, an expectation that anything consequential will result from the promised investigation. There are, however, optimistic people who, speculating upon the possibilities of such a proceeding, are hopeful that Senator Lexow and his colleagues will go far enough in their inquiries to make clear just why it is that these trust properties are permitted to operate as mere blind pools.

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Investors and speculators alike would be served if through this or any other means there should be brought about a reform, in so far as the financial management of trust properties is involved, in making statements to the public. The Sugar Trust, as a model for all other trusts, has the effrontery to refuse to its stockholders any information whatever as to its earnings, and its profits or its losses.

If in the proposed Lexow investigation there shall be brought about a change in this regard, the investigation will be worth much. As at present conducted, every one of these blind pools is a menace to investment interests.

WHY LONDON EXPECTS OUR GOLD.

English financial authorities are now trying earnestly to persuade themselves that New York is about to ship gold abroad. The London Statist makes a labored argument to show that we must ship gold because the United States is just now embarrassed by a "plethora of money."

The Statist admits that shipments "will not be the result of distrust, and therefore need not occasion alarm, but will be the natural outcome of the existing condition of affairs." The Statist says:

"After a crisis, plethora is a rule to which we know of no exception, and at the present moment the rule is being strikingly illustrated in the United States.

"The accumulation of unemployed money in New York will continue—usually it goes on until the Spring is well advanced. Therefore the surplus reserve may be expected to grow, and it is reasonable to expect that in about a month or so shipments of gold from New York to Europe will begin.

"After a crisis, as already observed, there is always an accumulation of unemployed money; which means, firstly, that coin and notes return from the interior to the great banking centres; and, secondly, that new enterprise is stopped, and that business remains exceedingly quiet for a considerable time. This has always happened in every country in the past, and therefore it may be predicted safely that it will happen in the United States; in fact, it is happening there at the present moment. The loans and discounts on Nov. 7 last amounted to £88,436,000. On last Saturday they were £98,280,000, an increase in the ten weeks, therefore, of £9,844,000, being less than £1,000,000 a week. In other words, the addition to the loans made by all the Associated Banks in the ten weeks was less than the addition to the legal-tender reserve alone, and was very considerably less than the whole addition to the reserve, while the addition to the deposits was very nearly two and a half times as great as the addition to the loans and discounts. From all this it appears that the United States is just now passing through the extreme depression that always follows a severe crisis. If the new Administration and the new Congress act wisely, the depression will pass away by and by. Trade will gradually revive, confidence will return, new enterprise will spring up, and there will be a large investment from abroad. But first there must be a period of liquidation and convalescence. During that period the rates of interest and discount will be very low, for the reason that new enterprise will be absent. And, as rates will be higher in Europe, it will be profitable to send gold for the purpose of employing it more remuneratively.

"It often said that as the value of the exports for the whole year 1896 exceeded the value of the imports by 65 millions sterling, other countries are indebted to the United States, instead of the latter being indebted to the rest of the world, and therefore that there will be no occasion to ship gold. The answer is, that if gold was never shipped except in payment of debt, the gold demand would be very much smaller than it is and the gold movements would be trifling. Gold will be shipped from the United States, firstly, because it will be profitable to send it; and, secondly, because the circulation is redundant. It seems to be generally agreed that Mr. McKinley will call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of introducing a tariff bill, and that in consequence the reform of the currency will be postponed till the regular session next December. If that happens the currency will remain redundant and gold will be shipped, provided, of course, something entirely unforeseen does not occur. But the shipments we are anticipating will not be the result of distrust, and therefore need not occasion alarm. They will be the natural outcome of the existing condition of affairs.

"It is said, and after the experience of the past couple of years it is natural, that bankers are doing everything in their power to prevent gold being shipped. In spite of their efforts the exchange is moving upward—is not far, indeed, from the shipping point. In our opinion, bankers would be well advised not to fight against the natural current of events; firstly, because, if it comes to be generally noised in the United States that they have exerted themselves to prevent shipments and have failed, it is possible there may be some disquietude; and, secondly, because by sending gold they would make a profit, rates would rise in New York, and so help the recovery which under the surface is going on. The wiser course, we venture to think, would be to continue the educating process which was so actively and so successfully carried on last year. They have an object lesson which will help them to do so, if they put it plainly and boldly before the public. From the figures it is clear as the sun at noonday that money is redundant and that enterprise is checked; and all this is the result of the Silverite campaign last year, as well as of the unwise silver experiment that ended in 1893."

TO SUCCEED MR. GAGE.

Chicago is speculating as to who is likely to succeed Lyman J. Gage as President of Chicago's First National Bank. A Chicago newspaper says:

Who will succeed Lyman J. Gage as President of the First National Bank? was the question most frequently heard wherever the elevation of the distinguished Chicago financier to the highest honor in the financial world was discussed. The importance of the position which Mr. Gage vacates to assume the financial helm of State can hardly be overestimated. Few banks in the country, and certainly none west of New York City, involve such a tremendous responsibility as the First National of Chicago imposes on its President. The choice of a successor to Mr. Gage, therefore, becomes a matter of considerable public interest.

"Fortunately for the First National," said one of the Directors to day, "there are plenty of bankers left here yet, and plenty who will be competent to fill the position. Mr. Nickerson, for instance, who was for so many years the President, could take up the reins of office the moment Mr. Gage resigns if he cared to do so.

"In my opinion, the choice will fall on Vice President James B. Forgan, who is in every sense of the word admirably fitted for the position. As an able financier, clear-headed and cautious, with no lack of readiness of decision and a remarkably keen faculty for solving intricate problems, he is exactly the man on whose shoulders the mantle of Lyman J. Gage should fall. The difficulty will not be so much to determine whether or not Mr. Forgan is qualified to become President, but, rather, to say who shall step into his shoes as Vice President. The executive duties of the Vice President of this bank are more onerous than the public conceives, and it is a matter of the gravest moment that the incumbent of that office should be a man of the highest ability. While it is barely possible that pending the selection of a Vice President, Mr. Nickerson may consent to act as President pro tem., still you may safely assume that the next President of the First National Bank will be James B. Forgan."

RATES ARE UNCERTAIN.

The following from The Chicago Evening Post suggests that some of the Western railroads are a little uncertain just now as to what they ought to do on grain rates:

"Western roads, since the east-bound roads made a reduction on corn for export, have been feeling the trade as to the advisibility of making a reduction from the West. This has not been general, but a few of the Western lines have been doing it. So little of the corn has been moving and some of these Granger roads have been so urgently in need of money that there has been a desire on the part of some of the officials to investigate the situation and its possibilities. Strange to say, the grain people at Chicago are very much opposed to a reduction from the West. They do not want to see the Iowa corn move now. They fear that if it does start to market now a great deal of trouble will be met on the score of condition, and that they and their Western shippers will lose heavily.

"One receiving concern makes the announcement that it will honor no drafts on this Iowa corn at this time of the year. It has had a little experience with the new crop, and it has not been a profitable one. The grain has gone No. 4 or worse. The sentiment here on this point is, if the railroads now furnish a special temptation to the people at the stations to forward their grain, the latter will be apt to yield to it, will start grain here which will go wrong, and the result will be the Western shipper will lose on his shipment and the Chicago man on the draft which he has paid. One elevator man said: 'If the Western roads reduce their rates now and if the Iowa people start their grain to market, it will turn out there will be a new man at about every station next year. This Iowa corn is frozen hard. It will start all right, but it will be mush the first melting day after it starts.'"

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The same authority adds:

"The Rock Island has issued a proportional tariff from the West on corn for export, which suggests a considerable reduction under certain contingencies. The tariff is called a 'proportional' one. If shippers are to be allowed to use this reduction on corn to be shipped by lake next Spring it means something for them. The grain could be so held under the proportional tariff which was issued last Fall. In such a case the elevator people here could now bring corn here under this new tariff, could put it in their warehouses, and move it by water next Spring and save 1½c to 2c per 100 lb. Traffic Manager Johnston was asked about this last night. He said: 'It looks now as if we would withdraw the tariff. It was issued merely to show our proportion of the export rate to the seaboard, and not to make any new reduction. The Board of Administration has asked us to hold back the rate, and it looks as if it would be withdrawn.'"

IRON AT PITTSBURG.

In review of the iron market at Pittsburg, an authority writes:

"There has been very little actual business the past week, and certain it is, the market is no better. The only transaction of any importance reported was a sale of 5,000 tons, said to have been sold by a city furnace to a city consumer at $10.30. So far as we are advised, there has been very little business done by valley furnace men; prices are quoted at $9.75 to $10 at valley furnace.

"It is generally assumed that sellers at the lowest prices above noted are in needy circumstances financially, in view of the fact that they do not cover cost of production by from $1. to $1.50 per ton, but there is a possibility that some of these sellers may be impressed with the belief that the market is destined to go still lower, and they are anxious to unload by reason thereof. While it is admitted that the situation at present is very discouraging, more so probably than at any time yet, yet there is a possibility, if not a probability, that the market will take a turn some of these days very unexpectedly in the opposite direction, and buyers who are now refusing to buy will be trampling over each other to get it at an advance possibly of a dollar or two.

"There is surely not much risk in buying at prices from $1 to $1.50 per ton below actual cost of production. It is true it has been given out that the Carnegie firm, when they get their big furnaces, which are provided with all the latest improvements, in operation, in connection with advantages they will have in ore freights, will be enabled to sell considerably below present prices, and that, too, at a profit, but even if the above statements were all true, the firm in question would not in ordinary times have much to sell, as their consumption is large, as well as their production.

"It may be noted in this connection, however, that the productive capacity of the Carnegie firm has been increased to such an extent that hereafter they will not be large buyers, as they have been heretofore. It has been nothing unusual for the firm in question to buy up about all the iron in sight, but it is expected that they will now be able to supply their own wants and occasionally, as at present, have some to spare."

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

Messrs. Howard Lapsley & Co. write:

"A matter of great importance to all financial interests is brought into prominence by the announcement that the President-elect has offered the Treasury portfolio to a prominent Western banker and that the same has been accepted. The fact that the probable future Secretary of the Treasury is not a politician, but a financier of long experience and marked ability, is regarded favorably in all financial circles."

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—Local stocks have felt the effects of the wheat break to some extent. There are very few buying orders in the market. Biscuit and Match remain firm, and we are very sanguine as to the future of these two stocks.

J. H. Wrenn & Co.—London houses have buying orders in various stocks, most of them a shade below present prices. There is a rumor that there will be a decision against the Manhattan Company.

King, Alward & Co.—The bears make various drives without dislodging long stocks. There is little to say about our market in its present dull condition. Would buy them on bear raids for a turn.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—Proposed increase in bounty sugars exported from France is estimated at equivalent of ½c. per pound, which will put France on about an equal footing with Germany so far as export trade is concerned. Estimated 100,000 tons are held there in store awaiting passage of bill. France has never been a factor in export trade for reason she could not compete with Germany on account of heavier bounty paid by that country.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—We are told that, while the Burlington statement for December is due, and may come at any time, it is also possible that it may not be given out this week on account of the fact that December is the last month of the fiscal year, and it takes a little more time than usual to prepare the statement on account of the necessity of adjusting various special accounts. Dispatches from the West speak rather more hopefully of Burlington earnings, and predict improvement.

Jamieson & Co.—Break in Manhattan is now ascribed to belief that the Railroad Commission will decide in favor of Hendricks, thus endangering dividend on stock in March. If London buying keeps up it will help some. The selection of Gage for the Treasury portfolio is a good choice and will have good effect.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

—Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 15, to stockholders of record Feb. 6.

—The interest on the debenture bonds of the American Publishers' Corporation will be paid on and after Feb. 1 at the office of the corporation.

—The interest due Nov. 1, 1896, on the second mortgage bonds of the Madison Square Garden Company, will be paid on Feb. 1 at the Mercantile Trust Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	100	105
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st.	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park N. & E. River 7s.	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	150	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2.	55	60
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue R. R.	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.	150	155
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.	109	111
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	150	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry).	102	104½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	60	62
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.	76	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	68	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	72	76
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	47	47½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols.	95½	96½
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	81
Standard Gas, New York.	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York.	107	110
Standard Gas 1st, New York.	110	112
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	90	91

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note.	41½	44
American Typefounders'	27	33
Barney & Smith common.	9	12
Celluloid Company stock.	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock.	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	97½	100
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Lorillard Company pf.	101½	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Air Brake Company.	20	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.).	5	10
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	60	67
Standard Oil Trust	266½	267½
Trenton Pottery	6	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter.	7	8½
Union Typewriter 1st.	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	81

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock.	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock.	58½	62½
Iron Steamboat.	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock.	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d.	70	75
New York and New Jersey Tel.	125½	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock.	45	109
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	109	97
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	95	17¼
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	16½	33
Trow Directory pf.	27	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	$7,231	$7,041	$7,491
From July 1.	245,419	234,299	229,227

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for December—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings.	$1,854,971	$1,737,856	$1,716,404
Op. expenses.	1,183,915	1,095,217	986,016
Net earnings.	671,956	662,639	730,388
From July 1—			
Gross earnings.	10,592,917	10,720,081	10,188,879
Op. expenses.	7,061,664	6,835,639	6,109,095
Net earnings.	3,531,253	3,884,442	4,077,784

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN for December—

Gross earnings.	278,715	298,211	262,838
Op. expenses.	206,174	223,637	203,993
Net earnings.	72,541	74,574	58,845
From July 1—			
Gross earnings.	2,126,705	2,047,227	1,990,157
Op. expenses.	1,430,188	1,390,182	1,389,869
Net earnings.	696,517	657,045	620,288

N. Y., PHIL. & NORFOLK, year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings.	945,833	912,534	904,691
Op. expenses.	745,602	710,619	705,846
Net earnings.	200,231	201,914	198,845

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for December—

Gross earnings.	203,400	184,936	159,683
Op. expenses.	133,695	113,383	109,200
Net earnings.	69,705	71,553	49,983
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings.	1,294,507	1,346,021	1,145,290
Op. expenses.	854,068	774,414	749,860
Net earnings.	440,439	574,607	395,430

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—

Gross earnings.	495,470	502,012	507,258
Op. expenses.	296,784	297,230	291,628
Net earnings.	198,685	204,780	215,630

From July 1 to Dec. 31 gross earnings were $3,120,985; operating expenses, $1,769,541; net earnings, $1,411,394; fixed charges, $1,077,970; surplus, $333,424.

STATEN ISLAND R. T. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings.	144,749	144,057	175,148
Op. expenses.	85,140	95,338	106,415
Net earnings.	49,609	48,719	68,733
Fixed charges.	83,414	82,893	91,654
Deficit	33,805	34,174	22,921

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $68,134, and profit and loss deficit of $23,893.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. for December—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings.	$388,888	$378,651	$325,269
Op. expenses.	282,054	296,796	293,953
Net earnings.	106,826	81,855	31,318
From May 1—			
Gross earnings.	2,630,824	2,893,129	2,630,999
Op. expenses.	2,148,754	2,300,709	2,123,258
Net earnings.	482,070	592,420	507,741
Reserve fund.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Surplus	382,070	492,420	407,741

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. Sales of 5,000 ounces at 64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 503,082.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.	$273,176
Exports in the same period.	192,080
Net imports.	$81,096
Net exports, 1896.	3,880,216
Net exports, 1895.	25,889,109
Net exports, 1894.	1,055,476
Net exports, 1893.	14,649,444

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .25, and 500 Breece at .17. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,200 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .13, 500 Mount Rosa at .11, and 1,300 Pharmacist at .14.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Exchange	178	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	183
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mt. & Traders'	130

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 1, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
170	..	1	Albany & Susque'na...	170	170	170	170	....
110	112	132	American Express.....	110½	111	110½	111	+ 1/2
14	14½	1,865	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ 1/8
32	32¼	1,032	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+1⅛
117¾	117¾	10,472	Am. Sugar Refs.....	117½	117⅝	117	117¼	— ⅛
103½	103¾	126	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103½	103½	103½	103½	....
90	90	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	90	90	90	90	....
74	74½	1,470	American Tobacco.....	75	75	73⅞	74	— ¼
102	104	280	Am. Tobacco pf.....	103	103	103	103	+ ½
14⅞	15	2,800	A., T. & S. F., all in.pd.	15¼	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
25⅜	25½	6,901	A., T. & Santa Fé pf..	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25½	+ ⅛
15¼	16	220	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅞	440	Bay State Gas.....	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
18⅜	19¾	100	Brooklyn R. T.....	19	19	19	19	....
45¾	46	635	Canada Southern.....	46	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
12¾	13¼	100	Central Pacific.....	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
17¾	18	2,915	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	75½	15,145	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	75⅜	75⅞	75¼	75½	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	4,770	Chicago Gas.....	78¾	78¾	78⅜	78½	— ⅛
76¾	76⅞	12,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	77⅛	77⅛	76¾	76¾	— ⅞
133	134	170	C., M. & St. Paul pf...	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	....
104½	104⅝	907	Chicago & Northwest..	105	105	104⅛	104⅜	— ⅛
68¼	68⅝	3,368	Chi., R. I. & Pacific..	60	60	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
28	28½	523	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L..	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
1	1½	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev..	1	1	1	1	+ 1/2
26	26½	400	Col. Fuel & Iron.....	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	10½	1,340	Col., H. V. & Toledo..	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
..	45	30	Col., H. V. & T. pf....	40	40	40	40	....
35	40	100	Consolidated Coal.....	35	35	35	35	+1¾
148	149½	430	Con. Gas Company.....	148	149½	148	149½	+1¾
107⅝	107⅞	2,145	Delaware & Hudson....	108	108½	107½	107⅝	— ⅛
152½	153	245	Del., Lack. & Western..	152½	152½	152½	152½	—1½
43½	44	100	Denver & R. G. pf....	43⅜	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+1¼
8	9	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
104½	107	298	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	105	105	105	105	+1½
35½	36	177	Ele 1st pf.....	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
35⅝	35¾	9,238	General Electric.....	35¾	36⅛	35½	35¾	— ⅛
120	123	100	Great Northern pf.....	121	121	121	121	....
94	96	50	Illinois Central.....	95	95	95	95	....
24	24½	500	Laclede Gas.....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
16½	18	100	L. E. & Western.....	17	17	17	17	+1
51	52⅜	840	Long Island.....	52¼	52½	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
51¼	51¾	5,755	Louisville & Nashville.	51⅞	52⅛	51¾	51⅝	— ⅛
89¾	90¼	2,745	Manhattan Con.....	90⅜	90⅝	89¾	90	—1
108	109	100	Metropolitan Traction.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
89½	92	100	Michigan Central.....	90	90	90	90	....
14½	14⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14⅛	14¼	14	14	....
31½	31⅝	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	31¾	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	1,610	Missouri Pacific.....	23	23	22½	22⅝	— ¼
164	165½	100	Morris & Essex.....	165	165	165	165	—1
24	26	200	National Lead Co....	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
90	92	22	National Lead Co. pf..	91¾	91¾	91	91	....
100¼	100½	215	New Jersey Central....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¼	— ⅛
93¾	94	1,138	New York Central.....	93⅜	94	93¾	94	+ ⅝
..	170½	108	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	171½	173	171½	172	....
9	9½	110	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	9	9	9	9	+1/8
25¼	25½	810	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅞	100	N. & W. R., all in. pd.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	13,800	Northern Pacific.....	16	16⅜	15⅛	15⅜	....
38⅜	38⅞	46,707	Northern Pacific pf...	38½	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	+ ⅝
10¼	11	20	Ontario Mining.....	11	11	11	11	....
15⅛	15⅞	234	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
45	46½	927	Ore. R'y & Nav. pf....	45	45¼	44⅜	45¼	+1⅛
25⅝	26	20	Pacific Mail.....	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
2	2¼	100	Peoria & Evans.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	5,152	P. & R., all. in. pd....	26⅞	27	26¼	26⅝	....
48	55	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	50	50	50	50	....
153½	157	161	P. P. C. Co., ex-div....	156	156	156	156	....
5¼	5⅝	30	St. L. & San Fran.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
38½	39	605	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	38½	39	38	39	+ ½
13½	14	264	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
4½	5	100	St. L. Southwestern....	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
11⅛	11¼	350	St. Louis South'w'n pf..	11	11⅛	11	11¼	— ⅛
20	22	75	St. Paul & Duluth.....	23	23	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
51⅜	51⅝	2,220	St. Paul & Omaha.....	51	51¾	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
133	136	40	St. Paul & Omaha pf...	135	135	135	135	+ ½
15	16	330	Southern Pacific.....	15⅝	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	9½	553	Southern Railway.....	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	....
29⅜	29⅞	3,545	Southern Railway pf...	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	....
11¼	11⅜	934	Standard R. & T.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
30⅜	30¾	2,685	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	30⅛	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	10¼	200	Texas Pacific.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	2,850	Union Pacific.....	7	7	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
9	9½	350	U. S. Leather.....	9	9	9	9	....
62	62¼	700	U. S. Leather pf.....	62½	62½	62	62½	— ¼
22¼	22⅞	300	U. S. Rubber.....	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
75	76	812	U. S. Rubber pf.....	76	76	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅜	800	Wabash pf.....	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	....
83½	84¼	747	W. U. Telegraph.....	84¼	84½	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅜	420	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
Sales...		186,283						

Silver.

64⅜	65¼	7,000	Bullion certificates....	64⅜	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞	....

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891, xi.....	95½	..	Com. Cable.....	160	172	Nat. St. 1st pf....	50	60
4s, r., 1907.....	111⅝	112¼	Den. & R. G.....	11½	12½	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	..	22
4s, c., 1907.....	112½	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	New Cent. C.....	5	8
4s, r., 1925, xi.....	122⅞	123¼	D., S. S. & A.....	3¾	4¾	New England.....	..	38
4s, c., 1925, coupon..	122¾	123	D., S. S. & A. pf..	8	9½	North American..	4¾	5
5s, r., 1904.....	113¾	114	Erie.....	15⅛	15⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	12½
5s, c., 1904, xi.....	113⅜	114½	Erie 2d pf.....	20	22	1st pf.....	70	75
Currency 6s, 1898..	103⅜	..	Erie Tel. & Tel..	65⅞	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Currency 6s, 1899..	106⅝	..	Ev. & T. H.....	25	31	2d pf.....	27	30
Cherokee 4s, 1896..	104	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	37	45	Nor. & West., all		
Cherokee 4s, 1897..	104	..	G. B. & W.....	30	40	in. paid.....	11¾	12¼
Cherokee 4s, 1898..	104	..	G. B. & W., deb.,			North American..	4¾	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899..	104	..	A.....	..	50	Ohio Southern....	..	5
			G. B. & W., deb.,			Oregon R. & N....	14	28
Adams Express...	150	155	B.....	4¾	5	Ore. S. L. & U.		
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61	Harlem.....	290	..	N., all in. paid..	15½	17½
Atlantic & Pacific.	⅛	..	Homestake.....	35	40	Penn. Coal.....	320	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.....	3	6	Iron Steel Co.....	35	39¾	Peo. & East.....	5	8
Brunswick Co....	⅝	..	Iowa Central....	7¼	8	Phil. & R. 1st pf.,		
Buff., R. & P....	16¾	22	Iowa Central pf...	25½	27	when issued.	49½	50
Buff., R. & P. pf..	..	65	Joliet & Chicago..	155	..	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued.....	31¾	32½
Bur., C. R. & N....	70	71	Kan. & Mich.....	5	7	P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	15
Canadian Pacific..	55	56½	Keok. & D. M....	2	4	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Chi. & Alton pf...	174	..	Keok. & D. M. pf..	13½	14¾	pf.....	166	170
Chi. & E. Ill.....	40	42	Keokuk & West..	30	40	Quicksilver.....	1	3
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	90	100	Laclede Gas pf...	70	76	Quicksilver pf....	1	12
Chicago G. W....	4	5	L. E. & W. pf....	66	68	Rens. & Saratoga.	178	186
Chi. & N. W. pf..	153	..	Lake Shore.....	153¼	154¼	R. W. & O.....	116	117½
Cleve. & Pitts....	166	170	L., N. A. & C.....	90	95	R. W. & O. pf....	86	90
C. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Mah. Coal R.....	100	115	St. P. M. & M....	114	117
Col. Fuel & I. pf..	..	90	Mah. Coal R. pf...	100	115	Third Avenue....	157	159
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	3¾	4	Man. Beach.....	5	10	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	20	35
			Md. Coal pf.....	40	55	Tol. & O. C. pf...	50	75
			Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1⅝	U. P., D. & G.....	2	2¼
			Minn. & St. L....	19¼	20	U. S. Express.....	37	43
			M. & St. L. 1st pf.	73½	80	Wabash pf.....	6¾	6⅞
			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48¾	50	Wells-F. Express..	98	100
			Minn. Iron.....	45	50	West. Union Beef.	6¼	7⅝
			Mobile & Ohio....	21	23	W. & L. E. pf....	9½	10
			Nat. Lin. Oil.....	13	15			
			National Starch...	5	7			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Boston copper shares continued to monopolize trading interest, and Montana led the group with another new record price. The unexpected decrease in the visible supply of the metal in France and England was the cause of the appreciation. In the general market the feature was the continued heaviness of New Haven and Hartford, which sold down $4 more, to 170, with quite large lots pressed for sale. Atchison adjustments ran up ½ more, to 49⅝, reacting to 49, but selling at 49¼ in late dealings. More attention was shown the miscellaneous securities of home interest, such as Westinghouse, Lamson, and others, with general firmness in prices, but, save for Atchison and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the railway list was neglected.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, (full installment paid)...	14⅝	15
Atchison pf.....	25⅛	25⅝
Boston & Albany.....	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell.....	209	210
Boston & Maine.....	161½	162
Boston & Providence.....	260	..
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.....	75¼	75½
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards.....	103¼	..
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards pf.....	106	..
Fitchburg pf.....	..	92
Mexican Central.....	9	9¼
New England pf.....	60	..
New York, New Haven & Hart..	170	..
Old Colony.....	176¼	177
Oregon Short Line & U. N....	13½	13¾
Union Pacific.....	6¾	7
West End.....	65	65¼
West End pf.....	90	..
Wisconsin Central.....	2	2¼
BONDS.		
U. S. 2s, 1801, reg.....	95½	..
U. S. 6s, 1808, currency.....	103⅜	..
U. S. 6s, 1898, currency.....	103½	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.....	111¾	112¼
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon.....	112½	113
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....	122⅞	123¼
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....	122¾	123
U. S. 4s, 1904, reg.....	113⅝	114
American Bell Telephone 7s.....	102½	102¾
Atchison 4s, new.....	80⅞	80⅞
Atchison adjust. 4s.....	48⅝	48¾
Boston United Gas, 1st 5s.....	..	85
Chicago Junc. & Stockyards 5s.....	106¼	..
Chicago & North Michigan 5s.....	35	..
Chicago & W. Michigan 5s.....	42	..
Cons. R. of Va. 1st 5s.....	50	..
K. C., Clinton & Sp. 5s.....	50	..
K. C., Fort Scott & Gulf 7s.....	107	109
K. C., Memphis & Birmingham 4s..	..	68
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s.....	18	19
Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s.....	78½	..
Mexican Central con. 4s.....	68¾	69
New England Tel. 6s, 1899.....	102¼	..
New York & New Eng. 7s ex coup.	119½	120
New York & New Eng. 6s, ex coup.	113	114
Oregon Short Line 6s.....	115	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N. 5s....	73	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s.....	38¾	40
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s.....	5	7
MINING COMPANIES.		
Allouez.....	..	1
Arnold.....	3½	3¾
Atlantic.....	..	25
Bonanza.....	30	35
Boston & Cripple Creek.....	15	20
Boston & Montana.....	111⅞	112⅛
Butte & Boston.....	13	13⅜
Calumet & Hecla.....	355	360
Centennial.....	6¾	6⅞
Franklin.....	12¾	12⅞
Gold Coin Mines.....	..	3⅜
Kearsarge.....	19¾	20
Napa (quicksilver).....	..	7
Osceola.....	34	..
Pioneer (gold).....	5¾	5⅞
Quincy.....	110	117
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd.....	105	107
Santa Ysabel (gold).....	13¾	14½
Tamarack.....	120	124
Tamarack Junior.....	18	18½
Tecumseh.....	8¾	..
Washington.....	..	7⅞
Wolverine.....	10½	10⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.		
American Bell Telephone.....	212	..
Dominion Coal.....	9	6¼
Dominion Coal pf.....	82	85
Edison Electric Illuminating.....	145	155
Erie Telephone.....	66	..
General Electric pf.....	77	78
Illinois Steel.....	36½	38½
Lamson Con. Store Service.....	22½	23
New England Telephone.....	101¾	102
Mexican Telephone.....	65	..
United States Oil.....	16¾	17
Pullman Palace Car.....	155¾	156½
United States Rubber.....	22¾	23
United States Rubber pf.....	75¼	75¾
Westinghouse Electric.....	25¼	25¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.....	50¼	51½
UNLISTED SECURITIES.		
American Sugar Refining.....	117	117¼
American Sugar Refining pf.....	103½	103⅝
Bay State Gas.....	27½	35
Fort Wayne Electric.....	1	1¼
Merced Gold Mining.....	10¼	10½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The death of President George B. Roberts had no effect whatever upon the securities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus demonstrating the belief that his death will make no change in the policy that has long characterized the management. The Directors will meet to-morrow, and Mr. Roberts's successor chosen. It will be First Vice President Thomson, and his election will be unanimous. It is probable other changes will be made at the same time as follows: Second Vice President Green, to First Vice President; Third Vice President Pugh to Second Vice President, and General Manager Prevost, to Third Vice President. It is expected that A. J. Cassatt will be made Chairman of the Executive Board.

After the initial dealings in Pennsylvania, the attention of the Street was directed to other securities, the market broadened perceptibly, became quite active, and displayed great strength in buying, that came principally from commission houses. There was an urgent demand for the Northern Pacific and Reading issues, especially the generals, and third preference incomes were also wanted. The Broad Tops were again heavy, but Lehigh Valley and the other coalers were generally firm. In the tractions, the demand was centred in Philadelphia and Electric and People's 4s, but Union was also firmer on the board's refusal to discuss the question of vestibuling their cars. United Gas was taken in hand and run up 2 points, to 75, while good buying was again apparent in the Pennsylvania Heat and Electric Storage Battery shares. The close was steady, as these prices for the leading issues show:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	29	29½
Pennsylvania	52	52⅜
Reading	13 5-16	13⅜
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania.....	2⅞	3
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	41½
Philadelphia Traction	71¼	71⅝
Union Traction	9⅝	10
Electric & People's 4s.....	74½	74⅝
Baltimore Traction	17⅝	17¾
Electric Storage Battery	30¾	30⅞
Electric Storage Battery pf.....	32½	32⅝
Metropolitan Traction.....	108	109
Pennsylvania Heat.....	14⅝	15
Pennsylvania Heat pf.....	29	29¼
United Gas.....	74⅞	75
Welsbach Light.....	46½	47

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
3,000.....116
Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000..... 77
3,000..... 77½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000..... 79½
At, T & S F gen 4s
47,000..... 81¾
109,000..... 81½
18,000..... 81¾
500..... 81⅝
8,000..... 81⅞
5,000..... 81⅝
43,000..... 81⅞
113,000..... 82
20,000..... 82½
Adjustment 4s
10,000..... 49⅝
30,000..... 49½
58,000..... 49¼
10,000..... 49¼
30,000..... 48⅝
10,000..... 48
1,000..... 49¼
2,000..... 49¼
30,000..... 49
15,000..... 49½
10,000..... 49¼
8,000..... 49½
20,000..... 48⅞
18,000..... 49
At & Pac gtd 4s, certfs of deposit
34,000..... 51
Beech Creek 1st
5,000.....107
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
8,000.....118
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000..... 78⅝
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
5,000.....108⅞
5,000.....108¼
2,000.....108¼
2,000.....108½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
15,000xi..... 99
Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000.....106¼
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000.....109⅝
Canada Southern 2d
1,000.....107
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1890
1,000.....107½
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000.....117
Registered
1,000.....116
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
2,000.....101⅜
Cent R & B Co of Ga collateral gold 5s
5,000..... 96
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
8,000.....119½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
15,000.....106⅜
2,000.....106⅝
3,000.....110
5,000s20F.....106⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
11,000..... 76
22,000..... 76½
10,000s3..... 76½
2,000..... 76½
5,000..... 76⅝
2,000..... 76⅝
35,000..... 76½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
10,000.....100¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000.....117
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
2,000..... 95
Nebraska ext 4s
6,000..... 89
5,000s20F..... 89
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000..... 97⅞
Chi, B & Q conv 6s
3,000.....101½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
12,000..... 99¾
4,000..... 99½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000.....111⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st
10,000..... 95
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 44
7,000..... 43¾
10,000..... 43¾
10,000..... 43¾
35,000..... 43¼
5,000..... 43¾
10,000..... 43½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000.....103½
1,000.....103
4,000.....103½
Registered
20,000.....101½
C, C, C & Ind 1st
1,000.....107½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 67¾
2,000..... 67
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
6,000..... 16⅜
10,000..... 16½
5,000..... 17
Col, H V & T 5s
10,000..... 77½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000..... 71
Detroit Gas Co 5s
1,000..... 76½
Det, Mack & Mar L G
2,000..... 20½
3,000..... 21
Dul, S S & A 5s
21,000.....100
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
3,000.....108½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
32,000.....108¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000.....111½
Elmira, Cort & Nor 6s
8,000..... 99⅜
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000..... 64½
8,000..... 64⅝
5,000..... 64⅞
32,000..... 64⅝
20,000..... 65
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000..... 94
Erie 1st mortgage
9,000.....108⅜
10,000.....109
Ft W & D C 1st
10,000..... 57½
5,000..... 58
3,000..... 58¼
2,000..... 58⅝
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st
2,000..... 43
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000..... 95½
Han & St Jo cons
4,000.....119
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000..... 66
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000..... 94
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
5,000.....103¼
Total sales.....

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
10,000..... 96½
1,000..... 96¾
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 76½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000.....113¾
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000.....117¼
Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000.....117
Nash & Dec 1st
3,000.....110
L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
6,000..... 85
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000..... 95
Metropolitan Elev 1st
3,000.....117½
Mexican Int 1st 4s
12,000..... 71
Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000.....107
Mil & St P Term 5s
1,000.....111¾
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
14,000.....113
Mil & St P, I & D ext
1,000.....132
Mil & St P 8s 1st
1,000xi.....108½
M & St P 7 3-10
13,000.....128½
Mil & St P cons
4,000.....131
Minn & St L con 5s
20,000.....102¾
2,000.....103
20,000s20F.....103
4,000.....102¾
Mo, K & East 1st
4,000..... 94½
2,000..... 94
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000..... 84¼
7,000..... 83⅝
3,000..... 84
Mo, K & T 2d
11,000xi..... 61
2,000..... 60¾
18,000..... 61
15,000..... 60⅝
10,000..... 61
8,000..... 61
5,000..... 60½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000..... 79
7,000..... 79½
5,000..... 80
Nash, C & St L con
2,000.....101½
N Y Cent deb 5s
3,000.....107⅝
N Y Cent ext 4s
1,000.....102¼
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....105
N Y & Harl 1st coup
12,000.....111⅜
N Y & Harl 1st reg
4,000.....111¾
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000.....111½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
2,000.....102½
Nor & West 100-year 5s, Trust Co certfs
9,000..... 65
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000..... 59½
27,000..... 60
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
35,000..... 87¼
2,000s3..... 87¼
41,000..... 87¼
14,000..... 87¼
80,000..... 87
24,000..... 87½
45,000..... 87½
500..... 87⅝
25,000s3..... 87¼
10,000..... 87½
1,000..... 87⅜
26,000..... 87¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
98,000..... 55
15,000..... 54⅞
6,000..... 55
20,000..... 54½
500..... 55½
22,000..... 54⅞
41,000..... 54⅝
7,000..... 54⅝
2,500..... 54⅝
10,000..... 54⅝
5,000..... 54⅝
20,000..... 54⅜
10,000..... 54½
19,000..... 54⅜
2,000..... 54⅞
12,000..... 54⅝
500..... 55
48,000..... 54⅞
10,000..... 54½
5,000..... 54⅞
15,000..... 55
12,000..... 54⅝
15,000..... 55
500..... 55¼
1,000..... 55
10,000s8..... 55
5,000..... 55
6,000..... 54⅞
35,000..... 55
40,000..... 54⅞
80,000..... 55
10,000..... 54⅝
500..... 55⅝
1,000..... 54⅞
140,000..... 55
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..... 90⅜
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs
9,000c..... 50
Oregon R & N 4s
48,000..... 83
9,000..... 82⅝
5,000..... 83
10,000s3..... 82⅜
6,000..... 82⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000.....117½
3,000.....117½
Trust Co certfs
4,000.....116
43,000.....116½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 73
10,000..... 73½
35,000..... 73¼
2,000..... 73⅝
5,000..... 74
1,000..... 73⅝
15,000..... 74
3,000..... 74⅛
10,000..... 74⅜
2,000..... 74⅝
8,000..... 74½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000..... 81⅝
10,000..... 81⅝
4,000..... 81⅞
15,000..... 81⅝
2,000..... 81⅝
72,000..... 81⅝
15,000..... 81⅜
5,000..... 81⅝
Penn Cos 4½s reg
10,000.....109½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000.....104
1,000.....103½
Evansville Div
5,000.....104
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000..... 46½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
1,000.....109
Rich & Danv 6s
11,000.....120
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000..... 73½
4,000..... 73¾
9,000..... 74
5,000..... 74¼
9,000..... 74
5,000..... 74¼
15,000..... 74½
1,000..... 74½
2,000..... 74½
12,000..... 74¾
Rome, W & Og cons
14,000.....120
1,000.....119½
14,000.....120
St L & Iron Mount 5s
15,000..... 77
St L & S F 2d, Class A
500.....112½
St L & S F 4s
27,000..... 65
5,000..... 65⅝
6,000..... 65½
80,000..... 65⅞
21,000..... 66
20,000..... 66⅛
20,000..... 66¼
5,000..... 66⅜
2,000..... 66
23,000..... 66½
20,000..... 66⅝
5,000..... 66¾
8,000..... 66⅛
5,000..... 66¾
15,000..... 66½
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000c..... 98
1,000..... 98⅝
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000.....111½
2,000s30F.....112
8,000.....112
10,000c.....112
1,000.....112⅜
2,000.....112½
3,000s20F.....112¾
St L & W 1st
3,000..... 69½
2,000..... 69⅝
2,000..... 70
2,000..... 69½
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
15,000..... 90¼
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
8,000.....103⅛
St P & Sioux City 1st
3,000.....131
San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000..... 57½
3,000..... 57¼
3,000..... 57
8,000..... 57½
6,000..... 57⅝
30,000..... 57¼
30,000..... 57½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000..... 82⅞
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
5,000..... 86½
7,000..... 87
So Pac of N M 1st
8,000.....104⅝
2,000.....105
Southern Ry 1st 5s
8,000..... 90
35,000..... 90½
Standard R & T 6s
5,000xi..... 75⅞
1,000..... 76
1,000..... 76½
1,000..... 76½
4,000..... 76
Standard R & T inc
1,000..... 28
2,000..... 28½
2,000..... 28
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
4,000..... 86
Tenn Div 6s
1,000..... 86
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
8,000..... 88⅝
6,000..... 89
Tex & P

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Foreclosure Proceedings Against the Syndicate Building.

Another foreclosure proceeding was commenced yesterday by filing a lis pendens in the County Clerk's office against the real estate, 35 to 39 Nassau Street and 56 and 58 Liberty Street, on which the Syndicate Building stands, to foreclose a second mortgage of $250,000, made by Hugh Lamb, on June 17, 1890, the plaintiffs being the New York Realty Company, Moses Goldsmith, and Solomon Plaut. The interest due on Jan. 1, 1897, amounting to $8,083, was not paid and it is claimed that the plaintiffs had to pay the interest on the first mortgage of $1,500,000, amounting to $37,500, due on Jan. 1, to prevent a foreclosure of the first mortgage.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Catharine Walsh to Charles H. Hilliard for about $24,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 266 West Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 53 by 100.

H. Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Fay & Stacom, 103 to 111 Monroe Street, 131 by 100. The purchasers propose to improve the property by the erection thereon of five modern tenements.

H. G. Cassidy has sold for Gross & Herbener the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, five-story apartment house, to G. Schriener.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Messrs. Fay & Stacom, for improvement, the plot Nos. 103, 105, 107, 109, and 111 Monroe Street, size 131 by 100, with old buildings thereon, for $86,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Israel M. Schloss, at $15,000, the four-story brick tenement, 157 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to Prager & Lowenfeld, at $24,550, the two three-story brick tenements, 54 and 56 East Third Street, and five three-story tenements in the rear of 50 to 56½ East Third Street; 33.9½ by south 44, by west 4 inches, by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by 13.9 by east 23.10 and north 49.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Burton N. Harrison, referee, southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 95, vacant; also, One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of First Avenue, 375 by 100.11, vacant; also, One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 325 by 122 by southwest 110 by west 225 by south 16.10 to point of beginning, vacant; also First Avenue, west side, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 88 by southwest 65 and 100 by 40 by 104, vacant; also, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Marginal Wharf, or street, on Harlem River, 118 by 100.11, vacant; also, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Marginal Wharf, or Street, on Harlem River, 75 by 80.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $111,419.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Van Schaick, referee, 208 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,863.

By E. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 211 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 117 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 65, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,214.

By E. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 2,053 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.6½ feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,665.

By William A. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs northwest 396.4 by southwest 130.5½ by southeast 312.7 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant; also Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,358.

By William A. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 1,428 Vyse Street, southeast side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,430 Vyse Street, southeast side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,434 Vyse Street, southeast side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,436 Vyse Street, southeast side, 175 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgments, about $950 on each.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 165 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 116 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By James B. Wells, executors' sale, 620 and 622 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 86.6, one two-story and basement and one three-story and basement frame dwelling, with frame stable in rear.

By William A. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 182 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,937.

By Charles G. Banks, referee, foreclosure sale, Jerome Avenue, east side, 583.8½ feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 150 by 160 by south, southwest, southeast, and southwest in seven lines 1,017.10 by west 242 to Jerome Avenue, vacant, one-seventh part. Due on judgment, $8,496.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 37 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 223 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 48, by Hugh Kirnan of 965 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Frederick Fenz, architect; cost, $3,600.

Aqueduct Avenue, east side, 25.4 feet north of North Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 37; Hans M. Larsen of Buchanan Place, near Jerome Avenue, owner; Francis T. Shea, architect; cost, $2,700.

Sixteenth Street, south side, 455 feet east of White Plains Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Stainslow Donalenski of 2,321 First Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,691 Bathgate Avenue, for alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Clara E. Block, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $850.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 1

WEST BROADWAY, w s, adjoining lot marked E, map of property of Francis Cooper, 43x90x irregular; Daniel Lord and others to Charles H. Taylor..... $10

9TH AV, w s, 99.8 ft n of 24th St, 24.8x100; Ahrend F. Meyer and wife to David Lubelsky and wife..... 1

89TH ST, 350 East; Napoleon Levy and wife to Matilda Goetz..... 13,500

206TH ST, n s, 114.11 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; executors, &c., of Maria L. Travers to John G. Gerber..... 1,040

ANTHONY AV, s e corner of Underhill St, 70.11x96x25x25x107.6x121.11; Catharine S. Byrne to Cornelius E. Byrne..... 1

WATER ST, 630, and 59 Scammel St; Benjamin Hoffman, referee, to Edward Feibel..... 500

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Feibel and wife to Mary J. Sullivan..... 1,000

NASSAU ST, 110 and 112, and old 27 Ann St; Letitia S. Sands and another, executrix, &c., to Edward H. Landon 181,000

MONROE ST, 10, and 13 Hamilton St; Patrick Shea to Solomon Bachrach.... 17,000

MOTT AV, 3in; Rodolfa Palmieri to Maria Peluso..... Omitted

BROADWAY, 506; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustees, &c., to James A. McMillen..... 10,000

30TH ST, 221 to 225 West; the Pepperell Company to Peter C. Schenck.....119,350

30TH ST, 531 West George B. Hewlett to Frederick O. Ketcham..... 1

141ST ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Hermann G. Unger and wife to Herman Hoops and wife..... 1

MOTT AV and 162th St, n w corner, 100 x100; the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.... 1

4TH AV, 1,831; map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Ida M. Dobson to Mary McCabe..... 4,500

PROSPECT ST, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, City Island, 40x110; Annie Weaver, executrix, &c., to Hewlett D. Weaver..... 1,800

LOT 33, Block 3, map of 394 lots, Puritan Park, Bedford Station; Harry and Jesse Dreyfus to Patrick Hughes and another. 1

LOT 36, Block 3, same map; Emily Dreyfus to same..... 1

LOT 37, same block and map; same to Patrick Hughes..... 1

LOT 32, same map, Block 4; same to Patrick F. Gallagher..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, Lot 60, map of Glenville, 25x100; Sarah H. Conley to Sarah A. Briggs..... 700

LOT 415, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Gotfried Rudman and wife..... 525

OAKES AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to May Nolan..... 400

MONROE ST, n s, 90.5 ft e of Pike St, 20.2x irregular; Kavy Rosansky and another to Jacob Katz..... 1

101ST ST, 129 East; Edward Van Ingen, referee, to John H. Hayward, trustee... 15,000

PARK VIEW TERRACE, n e corner of Wellesley St, 25x100; Eugenie Jauss to Ida C. Jauss..... 1

74TH ST, 218 East; Catharine Keegan to John J. Keegan..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 35.4x102.2; James Carr and wife to Rose McQuade..... 10

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 171.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Prospect Place, e s, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 33.4x58; Prospect Place, e s, 117.1 ft n of 42d St, 66.8x58; Prospect Place, w s, 17.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x54; Herman Wronkow and wife to Charles Althof..... 1

LOTS 285, 271, 239, 343, and 373, map of Benson estate; Morris H. Hayman and others to Peleg C. Smith..... 1

BLEECKER ST, 150; Edwin D. Phelps and wife to Ann E. Harned..... 10

114TH ST, 309 East; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Bertha B. Bach and another..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 126th St, 50x100; Michael Erlwein to Mary Erlwein..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 449.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.10x100.11; Jacob Jung and others to Margaret McKeon..... 1

120TH ST, 121 West; Marietta L. Lane to Robert F. Chapman..... 1

133D ST, s s, 170 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Murphy, jr., and wife, to Charles Levy..... 1

133D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x98.11; William Gamble and others to Theodore J. McGuire..... 1

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, to St. Nicholas Av x100.4x—x—; Lewis Z. Hall to Thomas J. McLaughlin, one-half part..... 1

118TH ST, 368 West; Thomas Farrell and wife to Edmund Coffin..... 100

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 148th St, 25x75; Simon Arendt and others to Thomas J. Conway..... 2,600

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 97.5x100.11; Morris K. Jesup and wife to William H. Hall..... 1

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x75; George E. De Bevoise to Henry Cahill..... 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 175 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Leah Solomon..... 1

11TH ST, 66 East; Linda M. Allen to Mayer S. Auerbach..... 1

MERCER ST, 113, w s; Frederick Moeller and wife to John Heyman..... 130,000

BROADWAY, 461 to 467; John T. Lord and others, executors, to John W. T. Nichols..... 515,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 1st St, 25x100; Levi Samuels and wife to Elias Jacobs.. 56,000

MERCER ST, 113 and 115; John Heyman to Herman Wronkow..... 1

82D St, n s, 138 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Morris Rubens and wife to Catharine Trimmer and another..... 1

50TH ST, 504, West; Adeline D. Bendt to Theodore Raetter..... 16,000

88TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew and wife to Thompson W. Decker, Jr..... 1

71ST ST, 266 West; Catharine Walsh to Carolin G. Hilliard..... 1

49TH ST, 338 West; Bertha Tobin to Charlotte A. Keeler..... 25,000

INTERIOR LOT, between 82d and 83d Sts, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs w 75x n 26.7x e 75.3x s 20.8; Margaretta H. Ward to Alexander A. Jordan..... 5,000

90TH ST, 120 and 122 West; Gustave T. Lawrence and wife to John A. Chamberlain and another..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; James O'Brien and wife to Eugene J. Potter..... 1

82D ST, 513 East; Clarence J. Hartley and wife to Henry G. Leist..... 1

SAME property; Jacob Lederer and wife to Clarence J. Hartley..... 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 73d St, 102.2x100; Salomon Marx to Jeremiah C. Lyons110,000

83D ST, 447 East; Henry G. Leist and wife to Jacob Lederer and wife..... 1

2D AV, 858; Susan Q. Chambetta to Thomas F. Baldwin..... 33,500

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 17.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; also Prospect Place, e s, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 33x58; also Prospect Place, e s, 117.1 ft n of 42d St, 66.8x58; also Prospect Place, w s, 17.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x54; Charles Althof to John Heyman..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 203 ft w of Lexington Av, 16x102.2; Stephen H. Olin and others to Stephen H. Olin and another..... 10

56TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Salomon Marx..... 9,000

56TH ST, s s, 111 ft e of 4th Av, 21x100.5; Isaac Simon to Bertha Simon..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 45x100.8; Lizzie Goeritz to Henry Weyand..... 1

2D AV, 934 to 940; also 300 East 80th St; Morris Rose and wife to Emanuel Glauber and another..... 1

83D ST, 524 East; Louisa Weitzenbach to George Sundegr 10

85TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; William R. Montgomery and wife to James McLean..... 1

93D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Maria Wolfram..... 19,000

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Roeber to Minnie Schluter.. 50

120TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Ellen Naughtin to Daniel Corkery..... 1

122D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.7x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to James Carlew..... 19,700

134TH ST, 20 and 22 West; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Herman Gampert... 52,750

104TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louis J. Horowitz to Israel Levine..... 1

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 30x99.11; Katherine P. Hooks to Louis C. Muller. 36,500

113TH ST, 239 East; Minnie Schluter to August H. Ruck..... 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x100; John Robertson and others to Elkin Farmer..... 54,200

3D AV, 1,831; Louis C. Muller and wife to George Hooks..... 30,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 387 and 389; Thomas J. Maguire and wife to William Gamble and another..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 989 to 993; Thomas K. Lemon and others to Gustav T. Lawrence..... 3,000

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 143d St, 25x100; Jennie Herrman to Mary Eisler..... 1

183D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x74.11; Jacob Hess to Alfred Geering..... 3,000

174TH ST, n w corner of Wadsworth Av, 41.6x78x63x75; Gustav A. Schillinger and others, executors, to Emma Fish..... 8,500

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 50 ft w of Greene St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Joseph J. Asch..... 10

SPRING ST, 139 and 141; Wooster St, 98; John Wall and others to Louis H. Kramer and others..... 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 175 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; John J. Pfeiffer to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 27

ATTORNEY ST, 119, and 178 Rivington St; Emanuel Glauber and wife and others to Morris Rose..... 1

BOWERY, 283; Annie Roth to Ernst Plath..... 1

75TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Joseph C. Hatie to Mary G. Hatie..... 1

93D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, x75x100.8; Ella M. Lloyd, as trustee, to Alexander Walker..... 40,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 108th St, 25x96.11; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Solomon Oppenheimer..... 28,900

123D ST, n s, 154.2 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x100.11; Cornelius B. Outcalt to Cornelius B. Outcalt, jr..... 1

132D ST, 118 West; William McReynolds to Anna Brantigan..... 10

102D ST, 162 West; Ann E. Sanders to Frank Bitz..... 100

136TH ST, 143 West; John B. O'Connor to Samuel Green..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edmond Coffin and wife to Thomas Farrell..... 1

BOWERY, e s, 23 ft n of Houston St, 20.10x70.1x27.2x70.1; Lizzie Rogers to Ernest Plath..... 1

139TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Henry Muller and wife to Frederick Lange..... 42,500

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 169th St, 98.11x104.4x59.11x130.8; Lyman Tiffany and wife to Clara E. Mapes..... 6,000

ANTHONY AV, n e s, 225 ft n e of Burnside Av, 0.1x—; William J. Marshall and others to Louis S. Elichwort..... 1

ANTHONY AV, n e s, 208.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.9x137x17x138; Louis S. Elickwort and others to Barbara Ehrhart ... 4,350

LOT 51 of map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Sarah Follis..... 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 325 ft s of Fletcher St, 123x112; Ephraim C. Gates and others to Frank F. Lockwood..... 10,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, 90 ft n of Fitch St, 18x78; Eleanor McDade to Charles Delecker..... 4,200

LEBANON ST, s s, 135.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Henry Tchopper to Frederick J. Jaeckel and another..... 3,500

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 258.6 ft s w of 179th St, 18x86.8x18.1x86; William Gamble and others to William H. Valentine.. 1

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 276.6 ft s w of 179th St, 18x87.4x18.1x86.8; same to William B. Pugh..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, n s, 89.10 ft e of Clinton Av, 19.6x100; Augusta Pierson and another to Elof R. Leonard and another.... 6,075

LOT 52 of map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Dalsey E. Follis... 1,600

Recorded Leases.

DE ROSA, Caroline, to Adolph Voitter; 80 West Houston St, 5 years..... $1,140

GERRY, Elbridge T., to Thomas Hitchcock; n s of 28th St, 175 ft from 5th Av, 23x178.9x32.6x157.11, 10 years..... 2,500

HORTON, Emily, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; 71 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 800

KOPETZKY, Lena, to John W. O'Connor; n e corner of 2d Av and 60th St, 30ft, &c., 18 12 years..... 1,500

KEEGAN, James D., to Jacob Winkler; 453 West 38th St, 2½ years..... 1,380

LEIBOWITZ, Esther, to Jacob Bier; 344 Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 1,200

MORISON, Rachel S. and others to Robert Simpson; 143 West 42d St, 20 years..4,500, 6,000

RANKIN, William, to Peter Brennen; s e corner 109th St and Columbus Av, 5 years..... $1,500 2,000

RUDD, Janet, executrix of George Rudd, to M. F. Lane; 36 and 38 West 30th St, 5 years..... 2,800

SMITH, Louis M., to Congregation Lacheth Voysher Binei Horowitz; 66 Clinton St, (part of first floor,) 10 years..... 288

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Linda M. Allen; 66 East 11th St, 1 year.....$28,000

ALTHOF, Charles, to Herman Wronkow; e s of Prospect Place, 150.6 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Place, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; 48 Prospect Place, 3 years 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Place, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Place, 17.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Place, 167.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Place, 177.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Place, 133.9 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 2,000

BOOM, Marie P., to Frederick W. Pitcher; 239 East 19th St, 1 year..... 1,000

BRANTIGAM, Anna, to William McReynolds; 118 West 132d St, 1 year..... 1,250

BACH, Bertha B. and Lucy, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 309 West 114th St, 1 year..... 10,000

BACH, Emanuel G., to Edwin C. Kalish; w s of Greenwich Lane, 20 ft n of Troy St, ½ year..... 1,000

BALDWIN, Thomas F., to Susan Q. Chambetta; 858 2d Av, 3 years..... 25,000

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Willson, Adams & Co.; s s of 138th St, 28 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Alexander Masterson and another, trustees, &c., of Abram Ives, deceased; s s of 138th St, 28 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 20,000

BARBEE, Clifford and Florence L., to Frederick E. Clark; w s of Prescott Av, 210 ft s of Emerson St, 2 years..... 1,800

BURKE, Francis and Jennie, and Leon Rheinstrom; 480 Broome St, n s, 1 year.. 5,000

COOPER, Henry G., and wife to Mary Butler and another; 678 East 145th St, 3 years..... 3,000

CHAPMAN, Robert F., to Marietta L. Lane; 121 West 120th St, 2 years..... 7,000

FOLEY, Mary, to Maria Ackerman; Lot 253, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 1,700

CONVEY, Thomas J., to Charles Levy; s e corner Bradhurst Av and 148th St, 2 years..... 2,500

DEANE, John A., to Ellen N. Deane, as guardian, &c., of Irene D. Deane; e s of 7th Av, 43 ft n of 11th St, 2½ years, (two mortgages)..... 4,400

FISH, Emma, to James Alexander; 174th St, n w corner of Wadsworth Av, 5 years..... 3,500

FISH, Emma, to Benno Lewinson; same property, 5 years..... 3,500

FARMER, Elkin, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n w corner of 5th Av and 134th St, 5 years..... 40,000

GERBER, John G., and wife to William R. Travers and others, executors, &c., of Maria L. Travers, deceased; n s of 206th St, 114.11 ft w of Perry Av, 1 year..... 984

HEYMAN, John, to Frederick Moeller; 113 Mercer St, also 115 Mercer St, 8 years..... 100,000

HALL, William H., jr., to Morris K. Jesup; s e of 115th St, 250, and 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 8 mortgages, 1 year.. 81,375

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Jacob Lederer and wife; 513 East 82d St, 3 years..... 7,000

HARRIS, Ann E., to Edwin D. Phelps; 150 Bleecker St, 1 year..... 25,000

HASSELL, Mary M. to Nellie C. van Reypen; 122 Chambers St, 2 years..... 8,000

HAGGERTY, Martha G., to Mary Totten; 129 Prince St, 3 years..... 14,500

JACOBS, Edward, to Matilda Plahto, trustee; 1,245 3d Av, and 202 East 72d St, demand..... 15,501

JAECKEL, Frederick J., and Joseph C. Hunt to Henry Schopper; s s of Lebanon St, 133.4 ft w of Clinton Av, installments..... 1,187

KEANE, Anna C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 233 and 235 Water St, 3 years..... 9,000

KRAMER, Louis N., and others to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; 139 and 141 Spring St, and 98 Wooster St, installments..... 35,000

KEELER, Charlotte A., to Bertha Tobin; 338 West 49th St, 3 years..... 4,500

LOHBAUER, Frederick, and wife to Peter Doelger; s e corner Willow Lane and a street, 43 ft wide, being Lot 34, map by D. B. Taylor, demand..... 2,948

LANGE, Frederick, and wife to Henry Muller; s s of 139th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 1,500

LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to Salomon Marx; s w corner of Park Av and 73d St, two mortgages, 2 years..... 128,000

LANDON, Edward H., to Letitia S. Sands and others, executrix, &c., of John Campbell, deceased; 110 and 112 Nassau St and 27 Ann St, 5 years..... 115,000

LANE, Sarah Louise, to Adler Kramer, executor, &c., of Abraham Kramer; n s of 121st St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 8 years..... 23,000

SAME to Charles H. Dugliss; same property, 3 years..... 4,500

LEONARD, Elof R., to August Pierson and Charles S. Johnson; n s of Jefferson St, 99.10 ft e of Division Av, notes, &c.. 650

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to executors of Lucy G. Wentworth; e s of Washington Av, 325 ft s of Fletcher St, 6 months.. 3,500

LANGAN, Michael J., to The Bradley & Currier Company, (limited); n s of 121st St 225 ft w of 7th Av, installments..... 1,619

LAWRENCE, Gustave T., to John A. Chambers and another; 989 and 993 Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to William H. Young; 142 West 77th St, 3 years..... 25,500

LUBELSKY, David, and wife to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 233 9th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

MEYER, Charles, and wife to Frederick Mann; Stuyvesant St, n s, 167.2 ft e of 9th St, 5 years..... 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas, and wife to William Hall's Sons; s e corner of Convent Av and 145th St, 8 months..... 5,000

MULLER, Louis C., to Katherine P. Hooks; n s of 132d St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 3,500

McMILLEN, James A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 506 Broadway, 3 years..... 65,000

MAPES, Cara E., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; lots 12, 13, and 14, block 475, map of Mary L. Tiffany, re-arrangement, 1 year

McLEAN, James, to United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 55th St, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 40,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to John J. Pfeiffer; e s of Clinton St, 175 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years..... 9,500

MEHRBACH, Jeannette, to Jessie D. Browne; 148 East Monroe St, 5 years.. 15,500

SAME to Emily M. Wheeler; 150 East 24th St, 5 years..... 15,500

NICHOLS, John W., jr., to John T. Lord and others, as executors, &c., of Samuel Lord; 461 to 467 Broadway, 3 years...400,000

NOLAN, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 170th St, part of Lot 79, map of Morrisania, 3 years.. 5,000

O'CONNELL, Timothy I. and wife, to Mary H. Abbott; n s of 131st St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 13,000

O'REILLY, Hugh, and another, executors of Patrick A. Fogarty, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 376 Cherry St, 1 year..... 4,000

PELUSO, Maria and Pietro, to Raffela Palmieri; 161 Mott St, installments.. 6,000

POHL, Adolph, and wife to Herman Heydt; w s of 11th St, 42.8 ft s of 7th St, 5 years..... 10,000

PIZZEE, Lewis, and wife to trustee of Thomas Suffern; n s of 58th St, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 28,000

ROTHSTEIN, Joseph, and wife to Mary McCabe; s s of Division St, 108 ft e of Montgomery St, 5 years..... 7,500

RIEHL, George, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 83d St, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Herman Benecke; n s of 135th St, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SAME to Same; n s of 135th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 2,000

REED, Mary J., to the East River Savings Institution; e s of Willis Av, 107.4 ft s of 142d St, 3 years..... 6,000

SMITH, Peleg C., to Edward Baer; Lots 285, 271, 239, 343, and 373, map Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 6 months..... 3,000

SAME to William H. Weygandt; Lot 271, same map, 2 years..... 2,000

SKINNER, Elizabeth P., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 76th St, 200 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 13,000

SOUTHWICK, Odile K., to Alice Barnard; n s of 112th St, 203 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Edward Feibel; 630 Water St and 59 Scammel St, 6 months..... 2,510

SOLOMON, Leah, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; e s of Clinton Pl, 175 ft s of Stanton St, installments..... 3,750

SCHENCK, Peter C., to the Pepperell Company, a corporation; 221 to 225 W. 16th St, 3 months..... 15,000

SCHLEISSNER, Ernestine, to Elizabeth Reinhardt; 329 East 69th St, 5 years.. 12,000

THE MOTT AVENUE METHODIST Episcopal Church to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; n w corner of 150th St and Mott Av, 1 year..... 20,000

TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck and wives to Alfred W. Taylor, trustee; Plot 100, e of Andrews Av, 60 ft n of Hampden St, 6 years..... 5,480

SAME to Isabella De Montegny; n s of Hampden St, 100 ft e of Andrews Av, 6 years..... 6,080

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Daniel and Franklin B. Lord; w s of South 5th Av, or West Broadway, between Bleecker and West 3d St, 1 year..... 84,000

WOLFRAM, Maria, to John McLaughlin; n s of 93d St, 25 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; 111 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 2,000

WALKER, Alex, to Ella M. Lloyd, trustee of Sherman C. Lloyd; n s of 93d St, 100 ft w of Grand Broadway Boulevard, 2 years..... 30,000

WEILER, Catharine E., and Caroline, to Louise Goettmann; 109th St, n s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 17 months..... 800

WEAVER, Hewlett D., to Millard F. Miller, executor of Frederick Ryer; Prospect St, at s e corner; mortgaged property and land of Julia Baxter, City Island, 2 years..... 600

SAME to Annie Weaver, executrix of James H. Weaver; same property, 2 years..... 1,200

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 105th St, 104.5x120x irregular; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Thomas J. Brennan and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 117th St, 95.7x 119; Webster White and another against John D. Heins and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

2D AV, 1,158, s e corner of 61st St; Peter Keller against Francis J. McCovey and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

80TH ST, 240 East; Same against Elizabeth Dannecker, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and Liberty St, 56 and 58, (Syndicate Building;) New York Realty Company and others against Hugh Lamb and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

58TH ST, 202 to 206 West; Emily S. Dow against Thomas Canary and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LANE running from the Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad station at Riverdale, centre line, and adjoining land of Mrs. Petrullo, runs north 290 x e 400 x s — to lane x w —, contains about 3 acres; Francis Crawford against Elizabeth J. Wellwood and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, s e corner on 94th St, 25.8x100, also e s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft s of 94th St, 24.11x100x 25x100; William M. Kingsland, as trustee, &c., against James B. Monroe and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages.)

3D AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of 35th St, 18.2x60; August Baessler against John Purcell, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

DECATUR AV, w s, 108.6 ft n of Travers, or East 189th St, 18.11x99.11; Anna S. Finck against John O. Thompson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 116.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 65.9x e 186.4x84.4x199.6x—; 104th St, n s, 183.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; 123d St, n s, 341.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.7x100.11, and 121st St, s s, 157 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Albert T. F. Whitelegge and others against Margaretha E. E. Shumway and another, (to debar claims.)

7TH AV, 253 and 255; Sarah L. Boynton against John G. Norris and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, 213 East; Abraham Schlesinger against Samuel Glotzer and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

16TH ST, 221 to 225 West; George Young against Daniel A. McKinney and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BOWERY, w s, 503.10 ft s of Astor Place, 46.11x 125.4x irregular, to Pelham St; G. Bissell against John T. Williams, (action to perform and complete agreement, &c.)

87TH ST, 128 West; D. Willis James against Martha Newman and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

71ST ST, s w corner of West End Av, 120 x100; Thomas F. Boucher against Caroline Hartwell, owner; Horace E. Hartwell, contractor..... $1,216

MELROSE AV, w s, whole front from 155th to 156th St, 200x50; Charles Doll, jr., against Michael Reilly, owner and contractor..... 800

167TH ST, s e corner of Simpson St, 25x 100; Muller Brothers against Gustav P. Muller, contractor and owner..... 800

131ST ST, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Muller Brothers against Sarah J. Steele, owner; William J. Matthews, contractor..... 150

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 708 to 716; Hermann Schultz against William V. O'Callaghan, owner and contractor..... 190

3D AV, 623; New York Metal Ceiling Company against Edward F. Brockner, owner; Henry E. Pope, contractor..... 32

34TH ST, 39 and 41 East; Thomas Studer, 34—Dignan vs. Dignan. 35—Stewart vs. James Hay & Co. 36—Cronk vs. The Mayor, &c. 37—Wetherbee vs. Hentz. 38—Smith vs. Brettell. 39—Schaeffle vs. Kopf. 40—Spellman vs. Lorschen. 41—Matthews vs. Shapiro. 42—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Smith. 43—Elm vs. Beyold. 44—Balbin vs. Sexton. 45—Woolf vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 46—Hoffmeister vs. Gerdtner. 47—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Company. 48—Union Associated Press vs. same. 49—Maling vs. Sexton. 50—Lyon vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—STANDARD DRUG COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Standard Drug Company of 219 Pearl Street, for about $6,000.

—AUTOMATIC WATER TANK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson yesterday received an execution against the Automatic Water Tank Company of 143 Liberty Street, in favor of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, for $873. The Sheriff had already levied on the office furniture, under an attachment. The company was started in Philadelphia, and came to this city in the Spring of 1894, seeking capital and business. The company was capitalized at $500,000, of which $35,000 cash was said to have been paid in. The automatic water tank was for supplying locomotives with water, and a large amount was expended in establishing an exhibition plant on the Long Island Railroad.

—SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Richard A. Saalfield receiver of chattels, &c., at 13 East Fourteenth Street of the Saalfield Publishing Company, music publishers, in the suit brought by the company against Jerome A. Bacon, Francis W. Bacon, and others, concerning the assets of the company. The receiver's bond was fixed at $10,000, and he was directed to remove the chattels from the premises. The Messrs. Bacon, as Trustees of a chattel mortgage of $20,000 on the plant, foreclosed the mortgage on Nov. 24, and took possession of property which Mr. Saalfield claims was worth $40,000. Since then there has been considerable litigation over the matter. Mr. Saalfield is President of the company.

Out of Town.

—HENRY SEARS COMPANY.—The Henry Sears Company, wholesale dealers in cutlery and hardware, Chicago, made an assignment yesterday to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. A statement was filed showing that the assets are $80,000 and the liabilities about $50,000.

—NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Northern Banking Company of Portland, Me., have voted to place the company in liquidation, to avoid complications. A receiver will be asked for and arrangements will be made to pay depositors as soon as possible.

—PATERSON IRON WORKS.—The Paterson Iron Works, it was announced yesterday, are to go into the hands of a receiver and the business abandoned. The concern was established forty-five years ago. Ex-Congressman Charles D. Beckwith is President and Treasurer and George A. Beckwith is Secretary. The firm engaged in the business of makin iron plates and forgings, but it has not kept abreast of the times in the matter of improved machinery for carrying on its business, and could not compete successfully. Its liabilities are about $30,000, but it has enough real estate to pay all indebtedness. George A. Beckwith, it is said, will be appointed receiver.

Judgments.

Monday, Feb. 1.

AVALONE, Jeneroso—F. Angeloro	$112
BENNETT, Arthur T.—J. K. Hayward	580
BRICK, Louis—J. R. Davies	637
BERGIN, Catherine—E. H. and A. B. Herzog	273
BOOTH, Sarah G. and Walter J.—R. Murray	229
BOLLAND, James—P. Halpin	47
BERNDSTON, Edward—S. Keeler	103
BENAS, David—J. E. Linde Paper Company	61
BAUMANN, Oscar—The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of New York City	305
BISCHOFF, Louisa—Hazelwood Ice Company	486
COOK, Martin—William L. Brown	123
COHN, Samuel—Southern National Bank	1,331
CROSSMAN, Charles W. and George F.—Standard Varnish Works	444
CARRERE, Fannie B.—R. G. Dun and another, costs	180
COX, Benjamin W.—G. M. Wright, assignee	124
COTES, Byron S.—Maria T. Cotes	635
CANNON, John W., and D. O'Keefe—Annie M. Winters, (two judgments)	284
CRAWFORD, George, and William Brandreth—E. J. De Forest and others	954
CORDUKE, Mary—Lizzie McGarry	36
DEVITO, George—A. Starace	39
DICKERSON, John W. and Gilbert J.—Carrie Turtle, as executrix, &c.	117
DAVIDSON, George T.—The Brooklyn Club	99
EDWARDS, Charles—J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company	90
EDELSON, Abraham—S. Jacobs	3,563
ESSER, Anton—Rubin Spitelink and another	148
FLETCHER, Margaret L.—S. Blaut	482
FANCHER, Ezra B.—M. Aschenbrand	532
GROSS, Walter, and Ernest Wolf—Union Square Bank	508
GOODSTEIN, Harry, and David—C. Spielberg and others	159
GILLIGAN, Martin, and Timothy P. Sullivan—G. H. Coppers	238
GRASS, Andrew, John Braun, and Daniel Wierich—M. Grass	124
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, and Tobias Cohn—The People, &c.	500
GRIFFEN, Charles, and Belle P. Huxford—same	1,000
GINSBERG, Pauline—Frederick O'Kaffeman	302
HUNTER, Robert J.—E. E. Swift	680
HEIDENHEIMER, C. and L.—P. C. and H. Clark	155
HEINARICH, Max, and Henry Moskovitz—H. Elliott and others	132
HORN, Andrew—H. M. Ralston	185
HAGEMEYER, George and Casper—C. H. Willson and others	732
HOTCHKISS, Samuel S.—Henry T. Peirce	74
HARKER, Richard—M. and Tillie M. Rose	24
HARDY, William J.—P. Weisiger	717
HART, Catherine E.—H. W. Bell	21
HARRISON, Roger—J. Farrell	1,277
JACK, William H.—Levi David and Oscar Weingarten	176
IRWIN, William H.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	99
JENSEN, Augusta C.—Southern National Bank	172
KEARNEY, Robert—Brokaw Brothers, costs	155
KRAJNJAK, Mary, and Mary Sijato—H. & J. Rasmussen	157
KLEIN, Sophia—G. Klein	1,687
KRICKAWA, Charles—Andrew K. Appel, by guardian, &c.	259
LOTT, Albert, and James Lues—J. W. Pfeiffer	117
LINDHEIM, Moses—Southern National Bank of New York	2,421
LOCKWOOD, Eugene L.—Joseph Cafre	1,714
MAHONEY, Cornelius J.—E. Fitzgerald	130
MAAS, Selig and Max—E. Engel and another	2,227
MAYER, Emil, and others—H. F. Dodge	181
MILLER, Franklin P.—M. L. Hinman	798
MYERS, Simon—A. Friedberg	192
MERRIAM, Robert H.—E. A. Philbin and another	608
McGRAW, Frederick J.—E. A. Landon	388
McLAUGHLIN, Chester—The A. H. Semor Corset Company	971
McCULLEN, James—Ludwig Baumann	197
McLAUGHLIN, Charles R., and George Christacus—The People, &c.	1,000
MEYERS, George H., and Amelia A.—F. S. Philips and others	432
NORCROSS, Frank—E. A. Paulton	279
NORRIS, Walter—H. Healey	535
O'GRADY, David—James McCreery and others	609
PREBLE, William E.—Emily H. Moir, executrix, &c.	223
PROPPER, Albert H., and Harry Krug—The People	280
PORCHETTO, John, and J. A. Pauffus—Same	1,000
REED, William B.—Mary A. Kleff	1,083
ROOSEN, Rebecca—J. M. Huber	256
RIKLEY, John B. and Edgar C.—The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of the City of New York	177
ROUSSEAU, Charles D. and John B.—Edgar W. Youmans, Jr.	805
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SCHALLER, John—Stanley Hod Elevator Company	37
SIMMONS, Fannie—Bertha I. Levy	1,142
SELLECK, Herman D.—J. E. Buley	417
SCHUENEMANN, Charles A.—W. Preuss, Jr., and another	227
STUART, Harry—E. E. Graff	31
STEINGREBE, Henry—F. Hollender and another	343
SCHIELLEIN, Emil—J. & L. Leopold	73
SMITH, Nora S.—The National Bank of Commerce of New York	6,171
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—F. W. Schalcha, (costs)	27
THE AUTOMATIC WATER TANK COMPany—Central Railroad of New Jersey	873
THE LADIES' DEBORAH NURSERY and Child's Protectory—H. Freeman	225
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. H. Smyth	202
SAME—F. S. Beard	233
SAME—Same	289
SAME—G. F. Flack	883
SAME—T. W. Osborne	1,478
SAME—W. C. Huson	2,706
SAME—H. F. Natemeyer	180
SAME—S. Liebmann's Son's Brewing Company	1,485
SAME—F. P. Coakley	102
UNGER, John—E. Gothberg	129
VANOLINDA, Charles—Stanley Hod Elevator Company	36
WEBER, August—Conrad Weber	1,023
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WATERBURY, Mary—G. W. Rockwell	298
WILSON, John W.—D. McClure, as receiver	135
WEEKS, Henry C.—The D. K. Martin Roofing and Manufacturing Company and others	5,327
WHEATLEY, Catharine—E. S. Chalmers	321
WOLF, Moses—Lily Wolf, (costs)	87
WALTON, Alfred—R. T. Churchill, (costs)	23
VOLPE, Francesco—A. Goldsmith and another	389
VEILLER, Bayard—G. Keister	157

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; can be seen at last employer's. Call, to-morrow, at 108 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to wait on lady; good sewer; city reference. M. R., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; would assist in pantry; best city reference. 233 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging. Grattan, 488 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a chambermaid and laundress; has good references. 316 East 62d St., third floor bell.

Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEWORK.—By two young girls; North German and German-American; one as good cook in American family; no washing; good reference; the other to do light housework or take care of children. 222 West 65th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands good soups and desserts; willing to assist washing; three years' city reference. 358 West 52d St. Ring Lavin's Bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to do French and English cooking; excellent bread and pastry; city or country; personal reference. 459 West 42d St. K. S.

COOK, WASHING and IRONING.—By a respectable woman; in small family or boarding house; city reference. Call, two days, at 317 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as cook and laundress in a small private family; city or country; good references. K. C., Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Mollerberg, 215 East 40th St.

COOK.—Scotch Protestant; first-class; in private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent city reference. 368 Columbus Av.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as cook or laundress; city or country; good reference. 211 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in gentleman's house; city or country; city references. A. M., 103 East 110th St.

COOK.—By first-class, competent French cook; private family; best references. A. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family, or gentleman's apartment; first-class reference. 610 3d Av., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Together; $10 each; competent cook; references. Inquire in store, 272 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing or ironing; by respectable woman, with undoubted reference. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; more customers at home or by the day; satisfaction guaranteed; reference. Miss Boylan, 100 East 20th St., corner 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Macheret; reference. Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good reference. Call, two days, Mrs. Cahill, 244 East 30th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, young Protestant girl; city references. C., 207 East 74th St., two bells.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city reference. M. A., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and tailor; traveling preferred; linguist; job or permanent. L. B., Room 286, Holland House, 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; can dress hair; understands all the maid's duties; can give massage; city reference. 236 3d Av.

MAID.—Very expert French person; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; will take daily, weekly, or monthly engagement; neat, quick; well recommended. Marie, Box 280 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; no objection to light chamberwork; five years' reference. Address, by letter only, M. G., 223 East 12th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; first class; best of city reference; can be seen at No. 5 West 103d St. Ring Gleason's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; to go by day or week; shirts and collars a specialty; willing to assist with other work. 231 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French-Swiss person; first-class laundress; all kinds of fine laundry work; best city reference. A. W., 112 West 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best personal reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe will recommend her laundress as being thoroughly competent. 11 East 47th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by the day; fine shirt ironer; reference. Conlon, 304 East 32d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, a few more engagements, or would take care of an invalid lady and make herself useful; doctors' and ladies' references. Nurse, 58 Prospect Place, between 3d and 4th Sts.

NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; have thorough experience; first-class city reference. 254 West 30th St; no cards.

NURSE.—Competent and reliable infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; excellent city references; city or country or travel. 1,575 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as infant's nurse; best references. 454 West 31st St., third bell.

NURSE.—Competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. Call or address 414 West 31st St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent parlormaid or waitress in a private family, or to take charge of grown children; first-class city reference. Campbell's bell, 536 9th Av., near 39th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist in dining room; private family; present employer can be seen. 52 Park Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; children or ladies'; private family; references. Mrs. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in a private family; takes butler's place; understands all kinds of wines and salads; excellent carver; wages, $25; best personal city references. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Swedish woman in private family; excellent reference. L. O., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best personal city reference. 210 East 38th St., Farley's bell.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; in private family; city or country; best city references. 154 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIence, now living in France and speaking German and French, would chaperone young ladies desirous of traveling in Europe. Address, for details, A. V. R., care Post Office Box 2,845, New York.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a trustworthy German-American Protestant as attendant to invalid or elderly lady; do sewing; kind and obliging; two years' personal reference. A. M., Box 220 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a butler; take full charge of reception and dinner parties; honest, willing, neat, and temperate; first-class personal reference. K. L., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By an experienced, first-class butler or valet in private family; willing honest, quick, and neat; temperate; first-class reference. H. H., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 33; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent; first-class references; clever silver cleaner; very tall; sober, well mannered; age, 34; country or city; lady can be seen. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—Competent man as first-class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; best city reference. J. V., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. D., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, with first-class city references; aged 30; height 5 feet 11 inches; competent, temperate, reliable. William, Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By North German; experienced man; aged 38; first-class reference; strictly sober; city reference 3 years last place. Butler, Box 10, 92 East 14th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By an experienced young Swiss as butler, valet, or traveling servant; speaks German, French, and English; best city references. C., Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Englishman; will be highly recommended by present employer; will be found very useful and obliging. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best Europe and city references. P., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss; seven years' personal reference from last place. Y. M. C. A., French Branch, 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER in private family or club; competent, trustworthy; first-class city references. B., 13 East 37th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef; in private family; with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references; excellent city driver; takes good care of everything committed to his charge; willing, obliging. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a competent man; city reference. Tearle 342 East 93d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a married man; one small child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place having garden, farm, lawns, greenhouses, &c.; first-class reference of long duration from last four places of 9, 6, 2, and 4 years. E. H. R., 37 East 19th St., care of Bridgeman's seed store.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man; 21; understands dining room and carriage duties; first-class city references. H., 149 East 32d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a Protestant; gentleman's wardrobe; able to care for bachelor, and board out; first-class references. B., Box 277 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET and ATTENDANT.—By experienced man of good appearance; with first-class references. William, Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, (37,) FACTORY manager and superintendent, desires to place himself with a manufacturing concern in or out of the city; nearly twenty years' experience in executive positions. Manager, Box 154 Times Office.

EASTMAN COLLEGE GRADUATE.—Wages no object with chance for advancement. W. Van Benthem, 75 Washington Place.

NURSE, MASSEUR.—Chronic narcotics, invalid; willing, sober; shaves; valet; travels. Thompson, 201 West 53d St.

PENMAN, &c.—By a young man, 17; good penman; accurate at figures; two years' experience in office, and reference. S. A., Box 121 Times.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 9 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Trans-Atlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand; at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Rio Janeiro direct, and Santos and La Plata Countries, via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Buffon, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 11 AM for Port au Prince, San Domingo, and Mayaguez, per steamer P. de Lesseps, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed "per F. de Lesseps";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Gcilleo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 1 PM for Jeremie, Petit Goave, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Morgan City; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Manhattan.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Carthagena, per steamship Kitty; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for which, by steamer via sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. $20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. $22 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1897.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

39TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

129 WEST 82D ST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private house; one block from elevated station.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent family cook; coarse washing; references required. Apply 40 East 76th St., Tuesday, Feb. 2, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid; must be a good seamstress; city references required. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 16 East 75th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—English butler; must be thoroughly capable; four men kept. Address, stating references and full particulars, H. H., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced and active gentleman of tact and good address to solicit advertisements. Address, with references, Tact, Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 28d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON
speaks and J. H. BURKE sings in
COOPER UNION
to-day at 3 P. M. Subject,
The Hero of Cautious Recklessness.
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

DRY GOODS.

LIBERT'S VIOLETS STAND UNRIVALLED.—They cost little; 29c, bottle; once tried always used. JAMMES, 909 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.

Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27.
Programmes and particulars free of all
Spring and Summer

TOURS TO EUROPE.

Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, 828 Chestnut Street.
BOSTON, 332 Washington Street.
Established over half a century.

FRENCH LINE.
CCMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delorme..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM|Aurania, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM|Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM|Aurania, March 13, M
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1 P. M.
S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8. MIOWERA, March 8.
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†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
†Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM	†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM

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Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. / Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M.	Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM	F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM	Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3	ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK....

THE BROOKLYN'S ACCIDENT

Capt. Cook Feels that He Is Blameless, and Asks the Appointment of a Court of Inquiry.

REPAIRS TO BE MADE AT ONCE.

Schooner Ledge, Where the Cruiser Struck, Long a Menace to Navigation—Circumstances of the Latest Disaster.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 1.—The cruiser Brooklyn is still lying at Marcus Hook, tied fore and aft to the piers, and will not be moved until there is absolutely no danger from the huge cakes of ice which fill the Delaware River from shore to shore. The damage sustained by striking Schooner Ledge on Saturday afternoon is serious, but to what extent the vessel is injured cannot be ascertained until she is dry docked. The Brooklyn has a diver on board in the person of one of the gunners, and he prepared to descend into the water to examine her bottom, but Capt. Cook would not permit him to risk his life, as the ice cakes would have broken the ropes and air pipes connecting him with the ship. There is plenty of water under the ship's bottom where she lies, and she is about 350 feet from shore.

When the cruiser struck Schooner Ledge she was running about eight knots an hour, and her machinery was working perfectly. She was in charge of Capt. Wall of the tug Churchman and Capt. Bennett of the tug Juno. The customary course was observed, and the spar buoys which mark the ledge were plainly visible through the pack ice. A city iceboat preceded the cruiser, and she was followed by two tugs.

The Official Report.

Capt. F. A. Cook, who was in command of the Brooklyn, has sent the following official report to Secretary Herbert.

"The Brooklyn anchored off League Island, and was dangerously beset by ice. I had been quite anxious lest the ship be carried ashore by floes that were getting heavier and heavier. Upon receiving the throttle valve chamber on board yesterday noon, I determined it was best to put the ship in a safer position, if one could be found. I learned, upon consulting with Capt. Sargent, of Cramps' shipyards, that a safe berth could be had at that yard. I decided at once to recommend to Commodore Howell that the ship, with her own engines and assisted by tugs, should go to Cramps' as soon as possible. Commodore Howell approved of my recommendation. I made arrangements with the tugs and pilots of the Red Star Line to take me through the ice to Cramps' yard and moor me there. Also with the Philadelphia City iceboat No. 1, to break the ice around the ship and in the channel through the 'Horseshoe.'

"Three tugs arrived near the ship between 8 and 10 A. M. The fourth tug was wedged in the ice at the 'Horseshoe,' and did not arrive until we reached Marcus Hook. The iceboat No. 1 broke the thicker ice around the ship, where we had been wedged since the flood tide of the night before, heading down stream. I weighed anchor, and with our own engines and the assistance of the tugs in breaking the ice, tried in vain to turn the ship. Finding I could not do it, my best resource seemed to be to make an attempt to get out of the river. The pilot, an experienced and apparently intelligent man, said the tide was favorable, and he advised strongly that I go to Marcus Hook and tie up at the ice piers, and thus be ready to go on a favorable tide down the river. Being convinced that it was my best course, I determined to go, having previously called a second pilot from one of the tugboats to keep the ranges with him, being desirous to use every safeguard that could be suggested. The ship steamed readily through the ice and handled perfectly. I was about to congratulate myself upon the success of the whole movement, when she struck while passing Schooner Ledge and while she was on the range of the best water, and having the assurance of such from the pilot, the navigating officer, Lieut. McCrea, and myself also keeping the range.

Water Pouring In.

"The grounding of the ship was most perceptibly felt, and appeared like passing over loose stones. It was soon reported to me that the double bottom compartments under the firerooms and the forward engine room were full of water, leaking through the manhole plates and rivets in some places further aft, the bilges and forward magazine, which have been readily pumped out and kept free.

"This is a most deplorable accident, and one that has fallen like a pall upon officers and crew, thoroughly interested in the ship, her welfare, and her career.

"From all the facts at present within my knowledge, I feel that the accident came from no neglect of precaution or judgment on my part.

"Pilot Wall holds a regular United States license as pilot and insists that he has got the best range and cannot account for the disaster, and is entirely sustained in this opinion by Pilot Bennett. Recent blasting at this ledge, which I understand has been going on, may have left some loose rock not before in the channel.

"At the time of passing this ledge, the tide had dropped not more than one foot below high water, as determined by the watermarks on the stone ice piers where we are now moored, at Marcus Hook.

"This ship will have to return, as soon as the river is free of ice and tides permit, to League Island, discharge all her weights, and go in the dock.

"I request a court of inquiry to investigate and report."

Schooner Ledge.

The accident to the Brooklyn is so similar to that which injured the cruiser Columbia in the Delaware River three years ago that naval officers believe the same obstruction caused the damage in each instance. The Columbia went down the river in May, 1894, but not until the August following was the discovery made that her bottom plates had been badly scored and dented, necessitating ten thousand dollars' worth of repairs in the League Island dock. A court of inquiry exonerated the officers.

Schooner Ledge is a short distance below Chester, and is about 700 feet long and 300 feet wide. The upper end is dark granite and the lower end is of Illinois rock. Since 1880 several contracts have been awarded to blast the rock, and nine feet have been taken off the upper end. Operations are now going on to blast the lower end, and it is thought that either the boulders have been rolled upon the ledge by the suction of passing vessels or thrown up by the blasting.

The ledge has proved treacherous to a number of steam and sailing vessels, the American line steamer Illinois, among others, having had her bottom torn, the repairs costing $30,000. A gunboat also struck the ledge, and was seriously damaged several years ago, and a three-masted schooner also went on the shoals.

WILL BE READY FOR SEA SOON.

The Cramps Expect to Repair the Brooklyn in Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert has accepted an offer promptly made by the Cramps to-day, through Lewis Nixon, to make the cruiser Brooklyn as good as new in the shortest possible time at actual cost. The Cramps are deeply concerned in the welfare of the vessel, which is of their own construction, and for which they will not be fully paid until the vessel has had her final inspection at sea several months hence.

Mr. Nixon had visited the ship before hurrying to Washington with the proposition, and found that about 125 feet of her outer plating on each side of the keel had been bent and torn, rivets being sheared off and steel plates ripped away in many places. It is estimated that the vessel can be made ready for sea again in about two weeks.

In the meantime a court of inquiry will be held at the League Island Navy Yard, meeting in a few days.

The disaster has again started the controversy in the navy over the advisability of maintaining the League Island Yard, which repeated accidents have demonstrated to be difficult of access for heavy ships, and a strong effort will be made to close the yard or have Congress dredge the channel to an adequate depth.

NOT THE RIGHT PRISONER.

An Attempt to Substitute One Woman for Another Who Had Been Indicted Failed.

An attempt to substitute one woman for another was made in Part I., Court of General Sessions, yesterday, but was discovered.

Rebecca Levine had been indicted for assault in the second degree, and was under $500 bail for trial. She was called to plead yesterday, and a well-dressed woman, about twenty-one years old, stepped up to the bar and said she was Rebecca Levine. She said she was indicted for assault.

There was some suspicion that an attempt at substitution would be made. Policeman Morris Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station happened to be in another part of General Sessions, and he was sent for. He had arrested Rebecca Levine on the assault charge, and when he saw the woman in Part I. he declared she was not the genuine Rebecca Levine. The girl declared that she was, and that her bondsman was Jacob Goldstein of 7 Ludlow Street. When she was asked about her pedigree, she gave entirely different answers from those on the police court papers. The young woman still tried to claim she was the woman wanted, and was not at all disturbed when told she was not the genuine Rebecca.

Judge Cowing refused to accept the woman as the prisoner wanted, and declared forfeited the bail bond. He allowed the counterfeit Rebecca to depart. She lingered in the corridors. Policeman Cohen asked her where she lived.

"In a house," she said. She then began to revile Cohen, and he arrested her. She caused some excitement by screaming and struggling, and a crowd was soon collected. The woman was taken before Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court. She was held until afternoon and then charged with disorderly conduct. She was fined $3, which she could not pay, and was locked up.

The woman had considerable jewelry on her person.

It was said in the General Sessions Court that the genuine Rebecca Levine had disappeared, and that probably Jacob Goldstein, the bondsman, was afraid of having his bond forfeited, and so the spurious prisoner appeared before Judge Cowing. The latter has issued a bench warrant for the genuine prisoner.

Rebecca Levine was indicted on July 24 for assaulting Annie Miller of 78 Eldridge Street. It was alleged that the Miller woman claimed that Rebecca had coaxed away her husband, Samuel Miller, and the two went to live at 181 Chrystie Street. Mrs. Miller went to the house to recover her lost spouse, and Rebecca, it is alleged, resented the intrusion and assaulted Mrs. Miller with a stick. The former woman was in a delicate condition, and the assault produced an effect that endangered her life. She was in a hospital for some time, but finally recovered. Rebecca was arrested at the time by Policeman Cohen, and held in $500 bail in the Essex Market Police Court.

PETER RENSHAW'S DILEMMA.

He Became Dissipated to Save a Fortune from Creditors.

Peter Renshaw, a young business man of Philadelphia, who is now said to be living in this city, has sought legal advice concerning a singular predicament which threatens the loss of a fortune valued at $70,000. The lawyer to whom he applied is J. A. Donegan of 114 Nassau Street, who yesterday gave this version of the case:

"Mr. Renshaw is about thirty years old. He first applied to me for advice about two months ago, bringing a copy of the will of his uncle. A clause of this will reads: 'If, at the time of the death of my wife, the said Cynthia Bartlett Renshaw, the said Peter Renshaw shall be drunken, dissipated, or exhibit vicious or wild tendencies or rakish inclination, the said hereinbefore mentioned share devised and bequeathed to him, shall be retained in trust by the hereinbefore mentioned trustee until such a time as a court shall adjudge that the said Peter Renshaw is sober and industrious and of worthy habits.' Mr. Renshaw stated to me," said Lawyer Donegan, "that he had failed in Philadelphia, and had judgments against him aggregating $76,000."

Renshaw, according to Mr. Donegan, was ruined in Philadelphia by the transactions of a partner, and does not feel morally bound to pay the debts for which he is legally held responsible. "After examining into the matter," said Mr. Donegan, "I advised my client that it was to his advantage to keep his fortune in the hands of the trustee, as it would go to his judgment creditors if it ever fell into his hands—that is, Renshaw must be dissipated in order that the trustee would be authorized in holding the fortune."

Mr. Donegan said that his client had been for some time carrying out this idea, and had succeeded in convincing the trustee by his conduct that the money should not, under the provisions of the uncle's will, be paid over to him. Mr. Donegan also said that Renshaw appeared to him to be a young man not at all inclined to be dissipated, and found the part he was obliged to play distasteful to him.

AID FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Hoboken Council and Citizens Provide for Homeless Families.

The twenty-seven families rendered homeless Sunday morning by the two fires in Hoboken were amply provided for yesterday through the efforts of the special committee appointed by the Common Council and by contributions from citizens. They will remain in their present quarters until they can secure permanent homes, when the city will provide them with furniture. Clothing of all sorts and packages of food were sent to the Eleventh Street Police Station yesterday and were packed about the room until they obscured the Sergeant's desk.

Chief Applegate had engines pumping the water from the basements of the burned buildings in Fourteenth Street yesterday, while a squad of men was kept at work searching for the body of Mabel Mangels. The search proved unavailing.

Constable James Farrell, who lived in one of the burned houses, and Dennis Sullivan, who was passing when the fire started, declared yesterday that they saw a pile of rubbish burning in the cellar, and before they could reach it the flames went roaring up the air shaft. Detectives are searching for an incendiary.

County Physician Converse yesterday viewed the bodies of Mrs. Nellie Schroeder and her five children, who were suffocated by smoke at the fire at 410 Newark Street. He directed Coroner Greenleaf to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Schroeder. It will be held at the City Hall Friday night.

Mrs. Lowell on Civil Service.

The members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and the League for Political Education, who constitute the class in charge of Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, met for the third lesson in civil service subjects at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. The second installment of Dorman B. Eaton's "Civil Service in Great Britain" was discussed. In her talk, Mrs. Lowell explained the manner in which the civil service law of the State is in danger of being rendered ineffectual through adverse legislation at Albany. The object of those attacking the present law, she said, is to place the examining power with the heads of departments, instead of having it vested in a certain body, as is now the case. The next lesson will be given Monday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 3:30.

Money for School Sites.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the following sums were appropriated for school sites and school improvements: For site at Greenwich and West Tenth Streets, $30,092.32; for site at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, $10,517.75; for site at Seventeenth Street Eighth, and Ninth Avenues, $19,609.90; for site at Burnside and Andrews Avenues, $14,235.45; for site at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue, $27,822.45; for site at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, $258,400; for improvements to Primary School 27, $34,000. The total was $395,577.87.

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FESTIVITY IN CHINATOWN

A NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION TO LAST THREE DAYS.

Devotional Duties in the Joss House and Social Meetings in the Gaily Decorated Streets and Stores.

Chinatown was a rainbow yesterday. The brilliant bow started with the ferocious dragon on a yellow ground—a monster with red and white belly and blue scales, and a forked green tail that looked like a snake convention—which fluttered to the Mott Street breeze from the sacred battlements of the joss house. Then the bow drooped a little to the monster lanterns swinging from Celestial window sills and the deep red decorations in front of the business places, garnished with golden tea-chest literature. Then it took a sudden curve to the right, and pursued a circuitous course through that narrow, dazzling lane called Doyers Street, where crowds of happy Chinamen, arrayed in resplendent silk robes of lilac, green, blue, black, terra cotta, scarlet, yellow, crimson, and maroon, moved from door to door with their greetings.

Chinatown was en fête. It was the Celestial New Year's. Business was suspended, and John began on his three days' jollification. The upper classes in China extend the festivities over ten, or even fourteen days, but the New York annex of the Dragon Empire is satisfied with three. During this great feast in the Chinese calendar, John combines devotions with his social duties, but he does no manner of work.

The devotional exercises began about 2 o'clock in the morning yesterday, when the joss house was alive with worshippers. The sanctuary had been refurnished in large part, and many of the decorations regilded, and it shone with new splendor. Lee Choup, the priest who ministers to the religious needs of his brethren, is senior member of a commercial firm. This is the harvest of his year. In one part of the shrine was a pile of paper money, given to the priest by the faithful. He gets a large share, too, of the cooked contributions of all kinds sent in by families, though these gifts can be taken back by the donors if they choose, after they have been credited up to them by the Chinese recording angel.

Behind the gilded filigree work of the shrine appeared the counterfeit presentment of Gwan-Kung and his two assistants. Gwan is the great war god, who didn't help China much in that recent scrap with Japan, but the faithful keep on praying to him just the same. On his altar were spread gifts of imported Chinese fruits and baskets of dainties, and a cloud of incense arose from bunches of scented tapers. In a vase on the altar stood about a hundred sticks bearing numbers. John put down a bit of paper money, drew out a stick, took it over to one of the youthful secretaries who presided over the Chinese fates, and in the rolled up verses that corresponded with his number John read his fortune for the coming year.

Tables in the Joss House groaned under pots of store flowers, big bowls full of bothsome dainties, from tiny sugared seeds to the more elaborate confections. Chinamen swarmed in and out of the sanctuary all day and evening, going through the prescribed forms of the national feast.

But John is a sociable man, and didn't waste much valuable time on religious duties. He delighted more in the flow of rice whisky and good fellowship to be found wherever he called. All the stores, though nominally closed for business, were open to callers. Each Celestial, no matter what his rank or wealth, carried a bunch of red visiting cards, which he left with his friends or exchanged as he met them on the street. John's salutation is peculiar. He raises his two hands nearly to his chin and gives them a good shake. By shaking his own hands he runs no social risks.

All shops of the well-to-do merchants on Mott and Doyers Streets were lighted with gorgeous lamps and decked out with all sorts of ornamentation on walls and counters. Many of them were in regular New Year's state, the hosts in their richest silks and attendants to cheer the guests with celestial John Barleycorn, poured from resplendent teapots into cups borrowed from a baby's dinner set. From some of the houses could be heard those monotonous chords that Chinese musicians pick from their stringed instruments, accompanied sometimes with sharp notes from the celestial piccolo. Sometimes you heard a song that had 900 verses, and every verse the same. Now and then a gong sounded or a bunch of firecrackers went off. But John was well behaved in his merriment.

The Funeral of Brother Noah.

The funeral of Brother Noah of the Christian Brothers of Manhattan College, Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who died Saturday, took place yesterday morning in the Church of the Annunciation, which is connected with the college. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father John, Provincial of the Passionist Fathers. The Rev. Father McQuillan, pastor of the church, officiated as deacon. The Rev. Father Conway acted as master of ceremonies, and the sermon and eulogy were delivered by the Rev. Dr. McMann of West Farms. Judge Curran of the Supreme Court of Canada, a brother of the deceased, was present, as were Brother Justin, the Superior, fifty brothers of the order, and the 300 students of the college. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

Board of Estimate Meeting.

The Board of Estimate yesterday allowed ex-Police Commissioner John McClave $2,166 for counsel fees for his defense before the Lexow committee. The board also approved the plans for the addition to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The application of Commissioner Wright of the Charities Department for $20,000 to establish a farm and farmhouses on Riker's Island for vagrants was referred to Controller Fitch. The Mayor and Controller favor the appropriation. The question is as to how the money can be obtained, and where it is coming from. The Controller thinks additional legislation may be necessary.

Baby Miller Choked to Death.

Charles Miller, six weeks old, the only child of Joseph and Nella Miller, who live on the third floor at 1,606 Third Avenue, was choked to death yesterday by the nipple of a nursing bottle, which he sucked into his throat. Mrs. Miller is musical directress of the New York Temperance Union, and Mr. Miller, also a musician, was at one time connected with Gilmore's Band.

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LEGAL NOTES.

CONNIVANCE AND CONDONATION IN DIVORCE.—The rules as to connivance and condonation in divorce were applied by Justice Pryor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in a suit by Robert Karger against his wife, Hedwig. While finding that the offense alleged had been fully proved, the Court refused to grant a decree, because the wife's conduct had been brought about by the husband's procurement, or with his connivance. The inference was irresistible from the facts as shown upon the trial, Justice Prior said, that the husband was willing that the offense should be committed in order that he might obtain a divorce. "It would be a dangerous principle to establish," the Court says, "that a husband, on his suspicions of the infidelity of his wife, shall be allowed to lay a train which may lead her to the commission of the offense in order that he may take advantage of it to obtain divorce. * * * A divorce, again, is not to be allowed where the offense charged has been forgiven by the plaintiff; and voluntary cohabitation, with knowledge of the fact, is proof of condonation. * * * From the discovery of the adultery down to the day of the trial the plaintiff and defendant have lived together in the same apartments; and, eating at the same table, have reciprocated conjugal kindness, she cooking for him and he attending and caressing her in sickness, he providing for the family and she discharging the housewifely duties. Such relations constitute in themselves proof of forgiveness. * * * These people, now married nineteen years, have two minor children, whose custody and control the father still intrusts to the mother. Thus by the most emphatic demonstration he avows that he does not deem her society hurtful to his offspring; and by his continued action shows that he does not consider her an unworthy companion for himself. Should she be discarded and cast penniless upon the world, her ruin would be inevitable and complete. In the interest, therefore, of the parties concerned and of the State, which cherishes the stability of the marriage relation, I am happy to find legal ground for denying the divorce."

* * *

TRANSFER TICKETS FOR STREET RAILROADS.—George C. Myers in September, 1894, made repeated trips on cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, riding to a point where that line joins, at Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street, another line leased by the same corporation, and each time demanded a transfer ticket upon the leased road, which demand was refused. Then he sued the company in the Supreme Court to recover the penalty of $50 for each refusal, under the provisions of the railroad law. On the trial Myers testified that he had no particular point on any of the roads that he desired to go to, but took the rides for the purpose of testing the company on that point. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has reversed a judgment secured by plaintiff for $500, holding that a person who makes such demands with no intention or desire to proceed beyond the jointure of the two lines of roads, but only with the purpose of ascertaining whether the defendant would give him a transfer ticket upon the leased road, is not a "passenger desiring to make a continuous trip between points on connecting lines," and cannot maintain an action for the penalty.

* * *

LIENS OF LEGACIES ON REAL ESTATE.—Cyrell Hutchins, who died in 1879, gave certain real estate to his wife and his son, Wallace, by his will, jointly and equally during the lifetime of the wife, and at her decease to Wallace, and, in case of his death, to his heirs; Wallace to pay certain sums "to each of the other heirs," within five years after the death of the testator and his wife, with interest. Wallace, in 1888, executed a mortgage upon the property. Within a year afterward the widow died. In an action by the heirs to have their interest declared to be a first lien upon the land, Justice McLaughlin, in the Supreme Court in Franklin County, has decided that these legacies to the other heirs were a charge upon the realty so devised, and that it was the primary fund for their payment, and the charge of the legacies was superior to the lien of the mortgage.

* * *

DEED BY HUSBAND TO WIFE, UNRECORDED.—The late Capt. Henry A. Burden of Long Island City, more than twenty years before his death, which occurred in 1895, conveyed real estate through an intermediary, to his wife, Lavinia, and the deed of transfer, though not recorded, was actually delivered to her upon the day of its execution, and has always been retained by her. In a suit by Walter A. Burden and other children of the decedent against their mother, to set aside these conveyances, as being a cloud on their title as heirs at law, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, Justice Willard Bartlett giving the opinion, has affirmed the judgment below, dismissing the complaint, holding that the mother, Mrs. Burden, could successfully resist the action, notwithstanding the fact that the grantor, up to the time of his death, retained possession of and paid taxes upon all the property except two portions which he, subsequently to the conveyance to his wife, conveyed to other persons by deeds in which she joined.

* * *

THE BABY SHOW AND THE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.—The application of Benjamin W. Hitchcock for an injunction to restrain the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children from interfering with his enterprise, described in the complaint as a "Baby Show," was yesterday denied by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that by providing for and managing the exhibition he was not about to perpetrate an act forbidden by Section 292 of the Penal Code; and that any interference in the show by defendants would result in the irreparable loss of over $3,000, expended in the preparation for it. Justice Andrews holds that the exhibition is forbidden by the Penal Code, and that the society had a right to interfere and prevent it.

New North German Lloyd Steamers.

It is expected that the first one of the two large twin-screw express steamers, now building for the North German Lloyd, for the New York service, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 13,800 tons, 649 feet in length, 66 feet beam, under construction in the yards of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, in Stettin, will be launched on the one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the great Emperor, her namesake, William the First, on March 22. The launch of the second express steamer, the Kaiser Friedrich, under construction in the yards of S. Schichau & Co., in Danzig, will take place in the Fall.

Hudson Street Hospital Changes.

Dr. Philip E. Johnson's term as house surgeon at the Hudson Street Hospital ended yesterday. Dr. M. A. Stivers has been appointed as his successor. Dr. Stivers comes from Middletown, N. Y., and is a son of ex-Congressman Stivers. His assistants will be Dr. Edward Brown, Dr. E. J. Labbe, and Dr. Edward Holmes. Superintendent Knoll has ready his report for the past year. It shows a large increase in the work of the hospital over previous years.

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PLANS NEARLY READY FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.

A Scheme Adopted Which Is Expected to Drive from the Streets the Old Offenders and Help the Deserving Poor.

The recent decision of the Police Commissioners and the subsequent orders issued by Chief Conlin regarding the suppression of professional beggars in this city, will probably be put into practice to-day. The delay has been caused by a desire on the part of Chief Conlin to select good men for the work. He had several patrolmen before him yesterday for examination, and will pick twelve men from the lot. As soon as lections are made, the men will begin their duties.

The first suggestion of an organized and systematic effort toward the suppression of professional beggars came from the Charity Organization Society, and out of the suggestion has grown the scheme in which the police, the Charity Organization Society, the Police Magistrates, and the Departments of Public Charities and of Correction will work together.

Secretary Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society explained to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES the difficulty the society has had in times past in trying to drive away professional beggars, while helping those who were unfortunate, and continued:

"At last we have struck upon the idea that we think will be successful. That is to have a large force of men to work just as our two officers work. Necessarily they should be regular policemen. We decided that two men in each Police Court district would be sufficient. That makes twelve men for the city. When we made our request to the Police Commissioners they readily granted it. Two of the men will be assigned to duty in each of the court districts, and they will be virtually members of the court squads.

"These men will patrol the streets in citizen's clothes and keep a lookout for beggars. The idea that they are to arrest every one seen begging is erroneous. If they know a man to be an old offender they will arrest him. Otherwise they will inquire as to why he is begging. If he gives as a reason that he has a family and is out of work, or that he is a single man who has been unfortunate, they will instruct him as to the best means of getting immediate aid. Our Wayfarers' Inn, at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, takes care of a hundred such men every night, and gives them the chance to work for what they get. The families we will look out for through the branches of our society. In the case of a stranger who has friends or relatives in another city, the officers will tell him where to get transportation to his friends.

"Even if a man approached by the officers gives no reasonable excuse for begging, he will not be arrested the first time, but he will be warned, and also told how he can secure aid. Then, if he begs again, he will be arrested and sent to the workhouse.

"One of the principal duties of the officers will be to keep records of beggars, exchange descriptions with one another, and familiarize themselves with the records of the old offenders.

"The Magistrates will commit the beggars as vagrants to the Commissioner of Correction, who will fix their sentences. Under the Wilds act the shortest term allowed for the first offense is five days, but the Commissioner may make it longer if he chooses, and from now until the warm weather sets in, all vagrants will be committed for three months each.

"We hope by this new plan to free the city from the hordes of professional beggars, and at the same time make the way of the unfortunate man or woman who deserves aid, and does not know how to get it, much easier."

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions to the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

From Churches.

Madison Avenue Methodist	$150	Collegiate Reformed, additional	$12
St. Ann's Episcopal	2		

From General Sources.

Maritime Exchange	$300	A. Finck & Son	$10
C. G. Gunther's Sons	25	Charles Currie	5
George Jardine & Son	10	F. R. Kellogg	5
		Ascher Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.	5

The Woman's Fund.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "woman's fund" of the collection:

Mrs. Percy Chubb	$100	Mrs. W. H. S. Wood	$5
Mrs. Marion Story	20	Mrs. Mary K. Robinson	5
Mrs. R. Winthrop	20	Mrs. William Jay	5
Mrs. S. T. Marie	10	Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge	5
Mrs. William N. Cromwell	10	Mrs. R. S. Hayes	5
Mrs. Charles H. Woodbury	10	Mrs. J. A. Johnson	5
Mrs. Phillips Phoenix	10	Miss K. L. R. Catlin	5
Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan	10		

To Photograph at Headquarters.

Business will be begun to-day in the photograph gallery on the top floor of Police Headquarters, where pictures hereafter will be taken of persons falling into the hands of the police. The photographing formerly was done by a Broadway photographer. The gallery was put in working order yesterday, and several sample pictures were taken. Before the end of the week the police expect to receive the instruments to begin the Bertillion system of registering criminals.

Could Not Open His Safe.

The warrants for the payment of the schoolteachers, firemen, and policemen of Jersey City were signed Saturday. Then they were locked up in City Treasurer Dickinson's safe at the new City Hall to be paid out yesterday. When Col. Dickinson undertook to unlock the safe he found it would not open. Experts worked at the lock all day, but could not move the tumblers or bolts. They will renew the effort to-day. Meanwhile the city employes must wait.

But I don't need anything now.

Well how about next Fall, next year? Camphor to keep a suit or trousers, overcoat or ulster fresh and new will cost but 50 cents.

And next Fall, we'll be selling trousers not one whit better for $5 to $9; now $4; (sizes 28 to 31 waist, $3.)

Ulsters and overcoats of frieze for $20 and $22—now $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—J. H. P.—Labor Day.

—The United States cruiser Marblehead, which has been at the Navy Yard repairing, passed out at Sandy Hook at noon yesterday, bound for Hampton Roads.

—The schooner Mary E. Pennell, bound from Philadelphia for Boston, which went ashore Sunday on Wilson's Reef was hauled off yesterday by the tug Olympic, and proceeded.

—Theodore F. Wood, Treasurer of the United States Express Company, has been elected its Second Vice President. He will transact much of the business that fell to President Thomas C. Platt.

—Arrangements have been made by the Produce Exchange to receive a Congressional committee, appointed to examine the proposed sites for the new Custom House. The committee is expected Thursday.

—It was decided at a meeting held yesterday at Grammar School No. 47 to hold a reunion on Saturday of the graduates of the school. Exercises will be held in honor of Founder's Day and of Miss Wadleigh.

—Amos M. Kidder has retired from the banking firm of A. M. Kidder & Co., 18 Wall Street. The business will continue under the same title, with Horace J. Morse, Charles D. Marvin, and William M. Kidder.

—The conference of the representatives of the police officers of this city and Brooklyn in reference to the police chapter of the Greater New York charter, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed until this afternoon.

—Frank Farrell of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, who is under indictment for the murder of fifteen-year-old Mamie Cunningham of the same address last Decoration Day, was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

—Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, for Southampton and Bremen, are Charles J. Allen, C. S. Chamberlin, H. F. Glade, E. I. Hill, Dr. McComb, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rannie, L. Solinger, August True, George Wiss, and Ernest Waeldin.

—James B. Duke and the other nine officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company indicted for conspiracy appeared by their attorney, Williamson Fuller, yesterday before Justice Cowing in the Supreme Court and pleaded not guilty. None of the accused men was present in court.

—Otto Klein, a fourteen-year-old boy of 246 East Houston Street, was killed yesterday afternoon in William Stonebridge's stable, at 268 East Houston Street. He was playing in the elevator shaft when the lift rope broke, and the elevator, weighing, with its load, nearly two tons, fell on him.

—David Williamson and John Donovan, committed to the Elmira Reformatory fifteen months ago for robbery, were yesterday discharged from custody by Judge Cowing. They were convicted on the testimony of Joseph Greenfader, who has since confessed that his evidence was untrue.

—The immigration officials have given orders for a more rigid enforcement of the rules made some time ago regarding the admission of petty lawyers to Ellis Island. Immigrants have been fleeced time and again through the operations of these men, who have frequently made them believe that legal services were required to effect a landing.

—The Produce Exchange Committee on Differentials, which is to confer with the managers of the Joint Traffic Association, met and organized yesterday afternoon, with Thomas A. McIntyre Chairman. A mutual understanding might result in annulling the suit of the Exchange against the association, which is before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision refusing to grant an injunction to George W. Arnold to restrain Oscar Hammerstein from producing a play called "The Silly Dinner" at the Olympia Music Hall. Arnold claimed that he wrote the play. Hammerstein claimed that it was written by two performers, who now appear in the play. Justice Andrews says that the affidavits are conflicting, but the weight of the evidence is against Arnold, to whom is denied injunctive relief.

Brooklyn.

—The Board of Estimate yesterday decided to appropriate $100,000 from the reserve fund for distribution among the charitable institutions of the city.

—Building Commissioner Bush yesterday reported to Mayor Wurster that during January he issued permits for 96 brick buildings and 207 frame buildings, to cost, in all, $719,545. For January, 1896, the record was $536,760.

—The Long Island Branch of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society was twenty years old yesterday. Representatives from nearly every Baptist church in the city and Long Island met at the Marcy Avenue Church, to celebrate the anniversary. Mrs. R. B. Taylor presided.

Academy of Sciences Meeting.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences last night Prof. Harold Jacoby showed two photographs of the stars surrounding the pole of the heavens. These photographs were made for Prof. Jacoby with the new photographic telescope at Helsingfors, Finland, the most northern observatory in the world provided with a photographic telescope. P. H. Dudley, civil engineer, described his method of proving the undulations in railroad tracks. It is an ingenious piece of mechanism attached to a car, and registers on a roll of paper all uneven motions. The condition of a railroad at any point is accurately tested. H. S. Curtis made an address on "The Advantages of Long-Focus Lenses in Landscape Photography."

Jewish Alliance's Anniversary.

The anniversary entertainment of the Jewish Alliance took place in Temple Emanu-El Assembly Hall last evening. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf, the Rev. Dr. Silverman congratulated the members of the alliance on their progress. The alliance was founded a year ago to study the Bible, ancient history, and other matters of general interest. Vice President S. Oppenheimer delivered a short address and was followed by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, who chose for his theme "Forces That Win." There was also music furnished by members of the alliance.

Registered Trade Mark.

Bicycle Suitings

AT

"The Linen Store."

In providing for the spring and summer business in washable dress fabrics we have not forgotten that ladies' bicycle suits will be made of linen and heavy cotton goods, perhaps more largely than ever before. Piques, Linen Suitings, and Galatea cloth in great variety of design are ready for inspection and for sale.

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.,

Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

JUROR ASKED FOR MONEY

APPLIED TO A LAWYER IN A CASE ON TRIAL BEFORE HIM.

The Lawyer, Frank Herwig, Promptly Reported the Matter to the Court—Martin Brummerhop, the Juror, Admitted the Charge.

There was a decided stir in Trial Term, Part XI., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, when Frank Herwig, a lawyer, announced to Justice MacLean that after court adjourned on Friday, Martin Brummerhop, Juror No. 8 in the suit of Josephine Fischer against the United States Industrial Insurance Company, had approached him and requested $25.

According to Mr. Herwig, who represented the plaintiff in the suit, Brummerhop followed him out of the Court House on Friday and asked to speak to him. Mr. Herwig declined to have any conversation with a juror in a case in which he appeared as counsel, and so gave Mr. Brummerhop to understand. Notwithstanding this, the lawyer says, the juror followed him to the café in the Bennett Building and again approached him. Mr. Herwig ignored Brummerhop until the juror approached him and asked for a moment's conversation. Mr.